# THE HINDOO PATRIOT

## With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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*Per Annum in Advance.*
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## THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY.

THE PUNA SURVAJANIK SABHA convened a public meeting for the reception of Mr. Baxter, M.P. The Sabha presented an address, to which Mr. Baxter returned the following reply:

It affords me great pleasure and satisfaction to meet such a numerous and influential assemblage in this Town Hall to-day, and to listen to observations on topics deeply affecting the welfare of India. Let me congratulate you, gentlemen, on your having a Governor-General of great ability and prudence, honest as the day, determined to perform his arduous duties conscientiously, and who I believe, is devoting himself to the study and consideration of all the matters which are uppermost in your minds, specially of that subject of land tenure which you have so prominently brought under my notice. He has a just and well-balanced mind, and I am sure you may rely on his impartial treatment of questions connected with the extension of the representative privilege, changes in the Civil Service and others referred to in your thoughtful address. It is gratifying to know that the people and Parliament of great Britain are now taking more interest in India, and I have no doubt that in future years a greater number of members of the Imperial Legislature will visit your shores and try to obtain some knowledge of your condition, wants, and requirements. My impressions on the whole, are decidedly favourable. There are evils to remedy, abuses to be got rid off, and institutions to reform, but the way to bring about beneficent changes is not by unreasonable requests and violent language but by a calm, constant, and truthful representation which in the end must commend itself to the governing power. The memorial refers to the severity with which all your taxes press on the population. The impoverishment of the masses is the most striking phenomena to any stranger visiting the country, and surely their taxation should be reduced to the very lowest point consistent with financial equilibrium. This cannot be done if fancy frontier wars are to be carried on. It can be done by a Government whose policy is peace, not military glory, and whom therefore I beg you to support with all your moral powers. The ecclesiastical question referred to in your concluding sentences is not in point of money a large one; but the present system of paying chaplains out of the public revenue who minister, not to soldiers, but to rich merchants and planters, must be altered. I am quite willing to endure scolding of those people who by and by will have to pay for their own clergymen, and the choice language of their friends of the press, in the hope and belief that our little meetings will help to put an end to a state of things derogatory to Christianity, unworthy of the congregations themselves, and contrary to the spirit, if not to the letter of the Proclamation. You have done me gentlemen, great honor by convening this assembly, and I will endeavour to the best of my ability to make your sentiments known to men of influence at home.

Some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries are crying down Mr. Baxter for encouraging political agitation by natives. Are M. Ps. who come out to this country, to keep their mouths shut?

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us about the Legal Practitioners' Act:

Your correspondent in your issue of the 4th instant seems to me to have taken quite an erroneous view of the rules framed by the High Court under sec 6 of the Legal Practitioners Act. The distinction between higher grade and lower grade pleaders, has, I think, been removed by the Act itself. The rules only lay down that henceforward only the B. Ls. the L. Ls,. and also those who would pass the first class Examination therein prescribed, shall be entitled to be enrolled as pleaders. It cannot thence be concluded that the practising pleaders and mooktears would have their priveleges withdrawn. The 3rd clause of rule 2 only applies to those who have passed the Examination under rules of 1874, but have not yet been enrolled as pleaders. The absence, however, of any such rule with regard to those already passed in the mooktearship examination throws some doubt with regard to their position and the point ought to be cleared up by the Hon'ble Court.

THE READER will recollect that a Frenchman was brought to Kashmir by the Maharaja some six years ago for the introduction into His Highness's territory the best French methods of viniculture and wine-making. It is now stated that M. Ermens has proved beyond doubt that pure and sound wine of different qualities can be made from the Kashmir grape. He has manufactured claret, white wine, brandy, and liqueurs, of which a store is now in the cellars of His Highness at Gopalkar. These products can be, we are informed, made and sold in another year or two at a very cheap rate. M. Ermens has accomplished a great deal during the six years, which he has spent in the Maharaja's service, and His Highness is so well satisfied with the progress made that he has accorded him a liberal pension. The Happy Valley of Roses seems destined to make a name for wines.

WE ARE glad to see it stated that the Secretary of State has ordered an inquiry into the operation of the Deccan Ryots Relief Act. Has not Mr. Ranade already been deputed to hold an enquiry?

SIR ROBERT EGERTON in reply to the address of the Multan Municipal Committee spoke rather sharply. He reproached the gentlemen who addressed him for having allowed a riot to take place which caused great destruction of property, and embittered the relation between the two great sections of the population. He said he believed every one of them, instead of checking the intolerant spirit which had arisen, took part in the dispute, and so deprived Government of the help of men of influence, the natural leaders of public opinion, in restoring peace. The men, he said, who fomented the feelings of mutual animosity were not the ignorant and uneducated classes, but educated men, who sought to enhance their own personal consequence. If these had done their duty, they would have saved the city the disgrace which has fallen upon it. Perhaps this reproach was to a certain extent deserved, but did the Magistrate do his duty?

MR. JOSEPH HATTON in one of his articles on "Journalistic London" in *Harper's Monthly*, reckons the gross yearly income of the *Times* at £1,036, 000. Touching the profits divided on the other journals, the following figures he says, while they are not authoritative, are pretty generally accepted in journalistic circles as approximately correct: *Daily Telegraph*, £120,000 a year; *Standard*, £65,000; *Daily News*, £30,000; *Morning Post*, £1,000. Thirty years ago the *Times*, which is not given to boasting, stated in an editorial article that its gross income was equal to that of the most flourishing of the German principalities.

TUESDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY.

WE ACKNOWLEDGED last week the receipt of the petition of the Triplicane Literary Society of Madras to the House of Commons on the disestablishment question. There is one paragraph in the petition, which shews how even-handed is our Government in the dispensation of its ecclesiastical patronage. The petitioners point out "that of the million Christian population of India, nearly three-fourths belong to the Church of Rome, more than half of the remainder to that of Scotland, and only a small fraction of the whole to the Church of England; that these divisions of the Church maintain 666, 7, and 167 ministers, respectively; that of the 16 lakhs of rupees, which is the total cost of the department, nearly three-fourths is absorbed by the Church of England, and more than half of the remainder by the Church of Scotland, and that the Church of Rome which numbers, as has been pointed out, nearly three-fourths of the Christian population as her followers and has 666 ministers, is maintained at a cost of two lakhs of rupees only, or at $\frac{1}{8}$th of the whole cost." Can't the Roman Catholics shriek? They ought to know that under the British Government they only get a hearing, who can shriek.

THE MADRAS PAPERS have begun to cry out against Mr. Grant Duff. The Madras *Mail* says:

It is unlikely to be credited in the House of Commons that the whilom member for the Elgin district has degenerated in foreign parts into a mere writing or recording machine, or that one who could browbeat a Disraeli, is awed by a Carmichael. To what then are the Madras public to attribute the timidity which is alleged against the Governor? Has the fire that so often, and so adroitly, exercised the minds of the Opposition died out; and is Mr. Grant Duff no more than an extinct volcano? Or, is indigestion, born of an injudicious indulgence in Madras curries, responsible for his Excellency's inactivity? So far he has proved an enigma, and the public are beginning to tire of the task of solving it. The grievances of the Chinglepat ryots are the grievances, more or less, of the ryots of all districts; and Mr. Dalby's case has a strong personal interest for all but the highest officials; yet the Governor remains as mute and incomprehensible as the Sphinx of Egypt.

We would advise the Madras Grumblers—have patience!

THE PARLIAMENTARY SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the charges of Railway Companies in Englad have come to the following conclusions:

It is necessary to maintain some special tribunal to which shall be referred questions arising as to the rights and duties of railway companies in their relations to the trade and traffic of the country; and security should be taken that the procedure of such tribunal shall be cheap, simple, and expeditious."

"The tribunal should have jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of the special Acts of the several Railway Companies, and should be empowered to give redress in any cases of alleged illegal charges."

"A *locus standi* before it should be given to Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture and similar associations of traders or agriculturists."

CHILI, it is announced, has accepted the good offices of the United States in arranging its dispute with Peru. It will, however, have nothing to say to Senor Calderon, and demands the cession of the Tarapaca district, a war indemnity of 20,000,000 dollars, and the cession of Arica if that is not paid within sixteen years.

THE FORMAL UNVEILING of the memorial to Sir Louis Cavagnari took place last month at Christ's Hospital, Newgate-street. The ceremony was performed by the Duke of Cambridge, president of the hospital.

AN ELABORATELY FITTED UP MINT for the manufacture of counterfeit coin has been discovered by the police at Wandsworth and four of the persons captured while engaged in coining operations, were brought up at the Police-court. Four batteries were fitted up in the room occupied by the prisoners, and about 100 double and single moulds, as well as all the appliances for the manufacture of the coin, were seized. Robbery made easy by science!

WEDNESDAY, 1ST MARCH.

A CURIOUS collection has been made. It consists of pipes and appliances used in the consumption of tobacco. This collection representative in a remarkable degree of the artistic taste and skill of different races from very early times, has been formed during the last 30 years by Mr. Wm. Bragge, F.S.A. F.G.S. There are pipes from the Nile Valley, many collected by Consul Pethrick at Khartoum; some from the North-West and South of Africa, a few brought away by Mr. Du Chaillu. Others of these specimens of the rude art of savage tribes come from Asiatic Russia, Australia and Polynesia, Assam and Burmah, Java and Sumatra; from Mexico, many of terra cotta having formed part of the private collection of the late Emperor Maximilian; from North America, prehistoric pipes dug up in the mounds of Ohio and other parts of the continent; Red Men's calumets and tomahawk pipes, &c., and wood or reed pipes from the Amazon Valley and other South American districts. Some of the snuff rasps of carved wood and ivory, the Chinese and Venetian snuff bottles and the Japanese *netsukes* for fastening the tobacco pouch to the belt, are also exhibited. A library of over 400 volumes, in which the use and abuse of tobacco and other narcotics and "dietetic corroborants" are treated of, is also in the catalogue of this curious collection.

BELL'S LIFE HAS again changed hands. Mr. Blakely the proprietor of the Manchester *Sporting Chronicle* has become the purchaser, the sum given, it is said, is £7,000.

THE DEATH of the Hon. William Grant of Sierra Leone, is announced. Mr. Grant was a self-made man. He had made it his life's task to raise the condition of the West African negro. Convinced that this was mainly to be effected by the creation and developement of agricultural and manufacturing industry in that country, he had commenced important operations in clearing and planting a tract of land which he had acquired for that purpose. But he has been suddenly carried away.

MR. ARTHUR FOWLER, in presiding at the half-yearly meeting of the Union Bank of Australia pointed out that there was no cause to doubt the advance in the prosperity of the colonies. The production of raw sugar was rapidly increasing, the export of frozen meat was becoming one of the principal colonial exports, and the area of land under corn cultivation was growing every year, with the result that as communication between the colonies themselves and the country went on improving, the area of cultivation would be still further extended.

THE GENTLEMAN who heads the list of Wranglers at Cambridge this year is the last of his kind. The first Senior Wrangler whose name is recorded took his degree at Cambridge in 1747; the last in 1882. Very many changes have occured in the hundred and thirty-five years the "Tripos" has lasted. As years

have rolled by the conviction has been steadily growing that the *AlmaMater* did not give her sons all those advantages of the highest culture which they had a right to expect, and that this was owing in no small degree to the arrangements of the Mathematical Tripes. In it students have had to show their grasp of three branches of the subject—first, elementary mathematics, then higher mathematics, and finally an acquaintance with abtruse problems in such subjects as magnetism or electricity. Henceforward the third of these branches is to be removed from the other two. The names of the three classes will be retained ; there will still be wranglers, senior optimes, junior optimes, and arranged in their respective classes in order of merit. Thus, the name of senior wrangler may still be retained, but he will be shorn of his glory, for he will have gained distinction only in the first two subjects, and will have to compete again, if he desires to obtain the highest honours against his brother wranglers in a special and most severe examination in the abtruse subjects to which we have alluded.

LADY DOCTORS seem to be flourishing in Russia. Twelve female doctors in Russia are now officially engaged in teaching medicine to women. Thirty are in the service of the Zemstvos, and forty others serve the hospitals. Twenty-five female doctors who took part in the military operations of 1877 have been decorated, by order of the Emperor, with the Order of St. Stanislas of the Third Class The number of female students is steadily increasing.

### THURSDAY, 2ND MARCH.

RESSALDAR Muhamed Afzal Khan, Khan Bahadur, C.S.I, XIth Bengal Lancers, has, at the request of H. H. the Amir, been appointed Agent at Kabul for the British Government and will start shortly to take up his appointment.—*Press Commissioner's Office.*

REGARDING Mysore Agricultural prospects, the Resident telegraphs that there is no material change in the situation since December. The rains were not plentiful, but crops did not fail and prices are not high. The present condition is the natural consequence of short rainfall last year. In certain places drinking water is rather scarce, and spring crops will be short. Nothing in present circumstances to cause anxiety or alarm.—*Ditto.*

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Nabigunge in Sylhet observes :

"I do not know what fatuity has seized the Government or the postal authorities in extending the business of the department by taking in the money order business and proposing to make post offices receivers of savings of the people when they still stick to the policy of keeping men at Rs. 16 and 15 and entrust them with the charge of village post offices? Money order and savings bank business apart, great risk is incurred in posting employes of this description in charge of post offices again to temp them with large sums of money which the money order and savings bank business will bring within their reach is betraying utter indifference to the interests of the people. When the money order business has proved so profitable, the savings banks, I make no doubt will be equally so. The Government ought to remodel the subordinate establishment and keep men on better pay that is pay proportioned to the responsibility of work. Several cases of this kind have been already reported as having occurred in the different parts of the country, here is one which has made many of us stare aghast. The local post master has been committed to the sessions for misappropriating five hundred and odd rupees consisting partly of Government money and mostly of moneys obtained by abstracting the contents of four insured and registered letters. In his confessions before the assistant commissioner, the accused said he has made over the money to the Mohant of Gobindjee's Acra and the inducement was a Boistubi !"

THE AUTHOR of the "*Victoria Rajsya*" or Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, Babu Gopal Chunder Mukhopadhya, requests us to mention that he is engaged in getting up a Bengali version of the Life of the Prince consort, copies of which he intends to present to all Government schools and colleges in Bengal for library use and prize purposes. His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to permit the publication to be dedicated to him.

THE NATIONAL Mahomedan Association of Calcutta requests us to announce the offer of a gold medal to be called the Eden Medal for an Urdu Essay on the poet Sandi and his contemporaries, which should comprehend a notice of the Mahomedan female poets of India, as well as the truest sketch of Sandi's time.

OUR GOSSAIN DURGAPUR correspondent notices a novel form of police oppression to which we are requested to invite the attention of the Inspector General of Police. Hitherto the village chowkidars were required to attend the Police Station once a week on Sundays only. The new Sub-Inspector of the Bhadalia Police station has made it compulsory upon these wretched watchmen to attend daily. A specified number are required so to attend and they are put to task-work in the shape of thatching, soorkey-making, building, gardening &c., and this occupies their whole day-time. *Chowkidari ki jhukmari* !

THE SAME correspondent says that the appointment of Babu Janokinath Shaw and Babu Ombica churn Chatterjee of Amla and Gossain Durgapur respectively to the District Road Cess Committee has given great satisfaction and will relieve him of the necessity of noticing road cess matters.

A CORRESPONDENT at Dogachi reports a heavy hail storm having occurred at that place on the evening of the 24th instant which caused the death of some wild birds and animals. Mango prospects have been utterly blighted and the rabi crops have sustained some damage

REFERRING to the progress of the work of the Nuddea Fever Commission as noticed by our Gossain Durgapur correspondent, another correspondent writing from Kumarkhally observes that to enable the Commission to submit a really useful report they should extend their visits to all the afflicted places.

A CORRESPONDENT at Sreekistopore in the Burdwan district writes :

"Nearly two months have passed since the inhabitants of Jankully submitted their petition to the Collector of Burdwan regarding the breach in the Damooda embankment of their village. No reply has yet been given nor any action taken on the petition, while the rainy season is at hand. It is well known that the Jankully breach admits the largest volume of water and is therefore a serious evil. Despairing of relief the villagers exposed to this breach have begun to remove themselves to safer localities leaving their homes and fields behind. Several villagers of Adanpore have already taken away their cattle and house property."

### FRIDAY, 3RD MARCH

DURING the month of February 31,031 persons visited the Indian Museum of whom 29,178 were natives and 1853 Europeans, the number of visitors on the average was 1292 daily.

WE LEARN from our Gossain Durgapur correspondent that there was a heavy hail-storm at Kustea on the 24th February last followed by a downpour. The collection of hail-stones at places was knee-deep and has seriously damaged plants, vegetables and the wheat. Our correspondent reports that there was a rich harvest of cane-sugar this year in that part of the Nuddea District, and *goor* or raw sugar is selling at Rs. 2 and less per maund, the retail price of ghee is now 2 seers per rupee. The prospects of mangoe and tamarind are not encouraging.

OUR GRADUATE-TEACHER correspondent referring to the remarks on the Bhastara road which appeared in these columns last week, observes that it is not one but two roads that were made over to Government ten or twelve years ago, they are (1) the road from Boinchee to Bhastara and the (2) road from Bhastara to Triveni. With reference to the last-mentioned road our correspondent says :

This road passes through important villages among which is Mugra, which is the seat of a gunj or haut and no less than 200 bullock carts ply between Mugra and Bhastara daily, but the road is so bad that it brings tears to one's eyes to think of the difficulty with which they make their way to their destinations. During the rains it becomes an unmitigated slough, the cart wheels sink in the sands which rise to the breast of the bullocks, and the poor cartmen have at every step to alight and raise the carts from the slough. The loss to the tradesmen is also considerable. The usual load of a cart is 15 maunds but in the rains they cannot carry more than five. In the dry season the journey is performed in two days, in the rainy season they take a week or more. The Road Cess Committee is composed of members who live within two miles of Hooghly and they have therefore good passable roads to travel on—what do they care for the state of the roads in the interior ? It would be worth while to know what explanation have the Committee rendered to the Bengal Government on the subject of the appointment of their present engineer.

REFERRING to the question of the comparative disadvantage under which the members of the subordinate judicial service labour discussed by a correspondent in our last issue, the above correspondent observes :

But your correspondent has not mentioned all. The most important consideration is the mode of securing an entry into the judicial service. It is an indispensable condition that the Munsiff should be a B. L. of the Calcutta University and the majority of law graduates cannot compete for this degree before the age of 25. The second condition is that the candidate must have practised as a pleader for at least three years. Assuming that he gets his B. L. at 25, he will be past 28 after his pleadership trial. He begins service with an acting appointment which is also another condition. Though appointed for one month or two months or more he is obliged to undergo all the expenses which his position entails upon him and this he meets from his acting allowance. With intervals of "no employment" he must pass at least two years in this kind of temporary service, and he cannot secure a pucca appointment before 30. Now a member of the subordinate executive service though first appointed in an acting capacity has no intervals of remission, he is kept in the service all time from the commencement, and is always entitled to travelling expenses. Besides he acquires his professional fitness by experienced and steady work while in the service, a Munsiff must qualify himself at his own expense before he can get any appointment. In order to obtain an entry the Munsiff must show his academical degree and certificate of professional practice, a Deputy Magistrate is required only to secure a good recommendation. Academical distinction or literary ability is not with him an indispensable condition. It behoves the Government to put both the services on the same footing.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to record the death of Father Impe, Rector of St. Xavier's College. He was a man of superior attainments and great goodness. His death is mourned by a large circle of friends. He was only 39 years of age.

WE LEARN from the *Behar Herald* that Sir Steuart Bayley, Resident of Hyderabad, has asked the Bengal Government to lend the Nizam the services of two experienced Mohamedan Deputy Collectors to be employed as Judges in Hyderabad, and that Moulvi Abdul Jubbar, Deputy Collector of Patna, and Moulvi Dulliluddin, Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, have been selected for the purpose.

MR. JUSTICE PONTIFEX has accepted the appointment of Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State, a post at the India Office recently held by Mr. Arthur Macpherson, late of the Calcutta High Court. The latter becomes Legal Secretary in the place of Mr. William Macpherson, whose impending retirement was mentioned sometime ago. Mr. Pontifex will, it is stated, join his appointment on the 15th of April.

### SATURDAY, 4TH MARCH.

IT IS NOTIFIED that Mr. A. Phillips acts for Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Advocate-General, during the absence of the latter on furlough. Mr. W. C. Bonnerji acts for Mr. Phillips as Standing Counsel.

A CONTEMPORARY says that on Friday, February 24th, two natives, belonging to well-known families in Bombay, returned to that city by the China steamer, after having made a tour round the world. The gentlemen were Mr. Hassunbhoy Visram and Mr. Damodhur Gordhundass. On their arrival they were presented with an address of welcome in which their enterprise was warmly eulogised. But the same evening the caste-fellows of Mr. Gordhundass held a meeting, and formally placed him under pan. It is time that the caste rules under this head should be revised.

WE LEARN from the report received from the Press Commissioner's office that there is no ground for apprehension from the presence of Lushais in the Cachar District, of whom there are at the present only about 100, who have come in quest of employment or for the sale of their country produce. Supplies of rice are being sent by the British Government to the Lushai territory. Tea planters have expressed their readiness to employ Lushai labourers. The Lushais are suffering from a drought.

THE AGGREGATE value of gold and silver imported into India during the first ten months of 1881-82 is Rs. 7,06,16,378 and silver received and coined in the mints during the same period is valued at Rs. 91,78,304.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

*London, February 27th.*—Mr. Gladstone has called a meeting of Liberal members to-day to consider the action of the House of Lords and the general course of business, and to state the views of Government.

*27th.*—At the meeting of Liberal Members to-day Mr. Gladstone declared that he would allow nothing to impair the administration of the Land Act had (? and) the declaration met with the unanimous approval of the meeting.

*27th.*—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Gladstone moved to postpone the orders of the day in which were included his motion that a committee of enquiry at the present time into the working of the Land Act would defeat its operation, and be injurious to the interest of good government in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone said that a compromise would have been possible had the Lords agreed to exclude an enquiry into the judicial operation of the Land Act. Sir Stafford Northcote opposed, but the House agreed to the motion by 300 against 167.

*27th.*—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Gladstone moved to postpone the orders of the day in order to bring forward his motion that a committee of enquiry at the present time into the working of the Land Act would defeat its operation and be injurious to the interest of good Government in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone in moving the above postponement said that a compromise would have been possible had the Lords agreed to exclude an enquiry into the judicial operation of the Land Act. Sir Stafford Northcote opposed the motion. The House eventually agreed to postpone the orders by 300 votes against 167. Mr. Gladstone then proposed his resolution. Mr. Gibson moved the previous question and the debate was adjourned.

*28th.*—An influential deputation of steamship owners yesterday waited upon Lord Granville, and protested energetically against the vexatious quarantine regulation in the Suez Canal In reply his lordship said the matter was seriously occupying the attention of the British Government, and that the Foreign Office had not been idle, having communicated with other Governments more or less to indirectly use their best efforts to remedy the present almost intolerable state of affairs.

*28th.*—Sir C. Dilke, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said that the Opium clause in the Chefoo convention has not yet been ratified, and that fresh arrangements had been proposed by both sides which were the subject of pending negotiations. The Government declined to produce the correspondence relative thereto until these were completed.



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*London March 1st.*—The House of Commons has agreed to a Resolution that Mr. Michael Davitt recently elected Member for Meath, is disqualified from taking his seat in Parliament. The Committee appointed by the House of Lords to enquire into the working of the Land Act met yesterday, when Lord Cairns was elected Chairman. Mr. Forster has been invited to give evidence, but the Cabinet has decided to refuse permission for him to do so.

IT IS really very gratifying to observe that Major Baring is steadily pursuing his policy of encouraging local manufacture. He has just issued a Resolution for the encouragement of the manufacture of Portland cement.

EVENTS MOVE in a cycle in India. The Marine Department was greatly reduced some years ago, but it is again restored to an expensive scale with the parapharnalia of Director and Deputy Director.

WE SEE it stated that the Viceroy has called upon the High Court to enquire and report whether native judges and pleaders are competent to be appointed judges of the District Courts. We hope the rumour is true. The enquiry is, however, superfluous, as the annual reports of the High Court contain all necessary information on the subject.

OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT informs us that business being almost at a stand-still in prospect of the budget, he has not sent in his usual report for this week.

GREAT EXCITEMENT prevailed in town on last Monday evening by the announcement that "Government House was on fire." The rumour turned out to be too true but not to the extent circulated. Early in the evening it was discovered that the cellar was on fire from the fact of smoke issuing from it, and alarm was instantly given, but it was speedily got under.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that Mr. Palit has obtained a rule from the High Court calling upon the Magistrate of Chittagong to show cause why the order of the late incumbent in the local *Sankirtun* case should not be quashed.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of a memorial of the inhabitants of Rishra and Mahesh praying for the reduction of the money qualification of candidates for municipal election in order to widen the basis of election. We entirely sympathize with the memorialists.

THE ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION of prizes to the American Unitarian Schools of Calcutta on the 22nd instant, was an interesting ceremony the details of which we are sorry we cannot give for want of space. We are glad to observe that although Mr. Dall, the guiding spirit of these schools, is away, they are flourishing all the same under the fostering care of Miss Helen Tomkins, the Lady Superintendent, and Babu Dwarkanath Sing, the Head-master.

THE ELITE OF BENARES held a public meeting for the reception of His Highness the Maharaja of Viziniagram. We have received copies of the address and reply for which we cannot make room for want of space.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Progress Report of Forest Administration in Assam for 1880-81. 2. Papers of Information for Indian gentlemen proposing to study in England issued by the National Indian Association, 4th Edition. 3. Sixteenth Report of the Charitable Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Calcutta. 4. Journal of the National Indian Association for February 1882, No. 134. 5. The Law Review Nos. 7-9, 1881. 6. Aerial Navigation—a letter addressed to the Mercantile and Trading communities of Calcutta. By M. Peter Depenning. 7. Report of Distribution of Prizes to the M. C. E. School at Garriffa for 1881. 8. The Anti-Christian. No. 2, for February 1882. 9. Messrs. Dickinson & Co.'s monthly price list of printing papers, &c., for February 1882. 10. Ain-i-Hoshung By Mohammed Bassain, son of Hajee Shumsuddeen in the Hejira year 953. 11. Jawedan-i-Kherud translated into Persian by Mohammed Hossain, Hejira year 1065. 12. Praveshika or step by step in Sanskrit. By the late Ramkamal Bidyalankar, Part I. 2nd Edition. 13. Oriental Miscellany for March 1882. 14. Bunga-Durshun No. 89. 15. Acharya, No. 5 Vol. I. 16. Aryadurshun, Vol. VII. No. 5. 18. Bharati, for Falgoon 1280 B. E. Vol. V. No. 11. 17. Report of the Committee of the Calcutta Trades' Association, January to December 1881,

WE ARE glad to learn that the Statue of Raja Kalikrishna Bahadur is ready and is about to be shipped.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.
(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)
(SESSION 1882.)

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 9th Inst., at 7 P. M.
Subject: Dispersion of Light.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday, the 10th Inst., at 7 P. M.
Subject: Different Kinds of Thermometers.


# The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MARCH, 6, 1882.


## LORD LYTTON ON INDIAN FINANCE.

LORD LYTTON'S speech at Manchester was certainly a great effort; it embraced several important topics, and His Lordship stamped his individuality upon all that he said on the occasion. His Lordship, as might be expected, made a hero of his late Finance Minister, Sir John Strachey. He said, "long distinguished in almost every branch of Indian administration, Sir John Strachey has now closed a career of laborious and far-reaching public usefulness by a remarkable series of great measures with which his name will be permanently associated in the annals of Indian history as one of the most sagacious and beneficent financiers that India has ever had." No one under-rates Sir John Strachey's talents and abilities, but unfortunately these were of a perverse kind. His career as a financier was a total failure, and the cause of it was his want of sympathy with the people of the country. The eggregious mistakes he committed in the Affghan War accounts were doubly unfortunate. They led to reckless expenditure, the Government not knowing where the sheet-anchors of finance were drifting to, and they shipwrecked his own financial reputation. The result was that he was obliged to resign his high office on the advent of the Liberal-Government. And this is the man, whom Lord Lytton holds up to public admiration "as one of the most sagacious and beneficient financiers India has ever had." His Lordship instanced the famine insurance fund as a triumph of Sir John Strachey's financial statesmanship. His Lordship said: "Lord Northbrook had been led to the sound conclusion that a reasonable provision for the extraordinary expenditure involved in the relief of famine ought to be annually made by the Government of India, in addition to a fair surplus of ordinary income for ordinary purposes. But no attempt had been made by Lord Northbrook's Government to carry out this laudable resolution. We, however, resolved to give immediate effect to it." The speaker went on to say that "it was impossible to insure permanent financial provision against famine without recourse to taxation. Therefore, a cess upon land and a licence tax upon traders were imposed." Yes, cesses on land and a license tax on trades were imposed, and thus provision was made for a million and a half of revenue for the purposes of the Famine Insurance Fund. But what was the result? The whole amount was eaten up by the Affghan War. The promise of Government was broken to the word and the letter, and the good name of the Queen's Government was dragged through the mire. And while the produce of Famine taxation was thus misappropriated, the cotton duties were partially remitted to please Manchester! What a moral spectacle was thus presented by our highly civilized rulers to the poor people of India! This was what Sir John Strachey said in the Government Resolution on the Budget for 1879-80. "The insurance provided against future famines has virtually ceased to exist; and the difficulties in the way of fiscal and commercial and administrative reform have been greatly aggravated. Nor can it be any way assumed that the evil will not continue and go on increasing. Under such circumstances it is extremely difficult to follow any settled financial policy; for the Government cannot even approximately tell what income will be required to meet the necessary expenditure of the State." Could anything be more humiliating than this confession? And yet in the same breath the Government reduced the cotton duties. An honest Government, which has succeeded since, has redeemed the pledge, has established the Famine Insurance Fund, and what is more has removed famine taxation from the special category in which it had been originally placed, thus clearing the way to future action in case the surplus of revenue should admit of remission of taxation. Lord Lytton has nothing to say in praise of this honest financial statesmanship, but cries up a financier, whose deliberate infraction of plighted faith has cast an indelible stigma upon the Government of India. Not content with this Lord Lytton went on and pointed out the bricks, which have gone to build up the grand fabric of Sir John Strachey's financial reputation. His Lordship also indulged in egotism in expatiating on the virtues and merits of his invaluable colleague. His Lordship referred to the salt duties, and said "The tax when I first had to do with it was unequal in its incidence, and it involved the maintenance of great commercial scandal in the shape of that prodigious Customs cordon which I have already most inadequately described, and which I had the satisfaction of completely removing before I left India." Again, "I must affirm that the Administration which abolished the great salt cordon, the Administration which equalized the salt duty, and effected the largest reduction yet made in it, is the Administration over which I had the honour to preside." Yes, it was Lord Lytton's administration which completed the salt line reform. But was it not Lord Northbrook, who had first abolished the Madras line, and did not his Lordship initiate measures, which he could not carry out for want of time, for the abolition of the Central India line? And yet Lord Lytton said—it was all done by the "Administration over which I had the honor to preside." As for the equalization of the Salt duty its reduction has lost Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, about half a crore of revenue, and that for the sake of sentimental equality, while the duty has been immensely increased in Madras and Bombay to the great suffering of the people. It is really "a grinding and oppressive tax" there. Then it was Lord Lytton's Government which forced a salt convention upon the Rajputana princes, which has filled them with the greatest dissatisfaction and discontent. And lastly we come to the cotton duties. Lord Lytton said:

I come now to the question of the Indian cotton duties. On that question there are only two remarks made by Lord Hartington which call for a word of notice from me. Lord Hartington has observed with regret that the last reduction effected in these duties by the late Government of India was apparently designed to render unavoidable the total abolition of them at no distant date. In that impression Lord Hartington is perfectly correct. The continued maintenance of the remaining duties already condemned, but still unremoved, tends to keep unemployed a good deal of machinery adapted to the manufacture of the finer goods, which cannot with any prudence be altered to meet a temporary and fictitious demand for goods, of a coarser quality. Moreover, when the duty has been taken off grey piece goods, it will still be impossible to open bleaching and colouring works in India under the protection of duty that remains. And although, for reasons I shall presently point out, native opinion is not the right test of what is good for India under British rule, yet, in this particular matter, you may be quite sure that if the question could be fairly put to the whole native population of India its verdict would be the same as yours. It is not the native population of India that objects to the abolition of these duties, and it is not in the interests of the native population that they are maintained. I, therefore, plead guilty to the charge that, in dealing with the cotton duties we desired the total disappearance of them, and fully foresaw the larger consequences involved in our partial reduction of them.

What a morality does this political teacher preach? Lord Lytton's Government had all along contended that the cotton duties should be remitted so far as they might be protective in their operation, and even that if the state of the finances should admit of such a measure. But before Manchester His Lordship ignored all his previous utterances, and declared that the thin end of the wedge had been put in only with a view to bring on the present complications, which must result in the total repeal of the duties! We will transcribe the following from the Resolution of Lord Lytton's Government on the subject of the remission of the cotton duties in order to show on what grounds the measure was *originally undertaken:*

The Governor-General in Council is not unmindful of the fact that India is still engaged in the prosecution of war. He cannot, however, recognise in this fact any reason whatever for the postponement of a necessary fiscal reform. The consideration of Her Majesty's Government will, he trusts, enable India, not indeed to throw off her just liability for the charges of a necessary war undertaken for the protection of her own interests, but to meet those charges in a way which will throw no serious burden on her resources.

In thus ascribing great weight to the political reasons for the removal of these duties the Government of India desires that its motive may not be misunderstood. It is not for the sake of averting an embittered controversy, yielding anything which it would otherwise be unwilling to concede. The impossibility of maintaining protective duties is indisputable and obvious. Such duties must sooner or later, inevitably, be removed whenever they are to be found. The existing duties on a great variety of articles comprised in the Indian tariff are, as was shown in the financial statement for last year, undoubtedly protective, and they are constantly becoming more so, as the industrial and manufacturing resources of India develope. But the removal of protective duties must necessarily be a work of time dependent on the state of the finances and on the expedients which can be devised for replacing the revenue lost. The Government of India deems it right to begin by a single measure of relief which will at once and directly reach one great and important branch of manufacturing industry rather than by spreading its exemptions over a large area in which their effect, though not lost, might be ill-defined and uncertain.

Look on this picture and on this! Let the reader compare the reasons on which the remission of cotton duties was founded in 1879, with those which Lord Lytton advanced at Manchester for the total abolition of the duties. His Lordship's present confession only confirms the old saying—put not thy faith in princes, *i. e.* rulers of men.

We cannot conclude without entering our emphatic protest against the liberty which His Lordship has taken with the name of the people of India. His Lordship said that they do not grumble at the repeal of the cotton duties. Indeed, they do not grumble! And yet there was not a part of the country from which strong remonstrances had not been sent forth against his one-sided measure. Is this the one truth which Lord Lytton has carried from India and which he is preaching in his own country?

## LORD LYTTON ON BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

WE wish for Lord Lytton's own sake that His Lordship had spoken less at Manchester than he actually did, at any rate that he had not taken upon himself the task of enunciating the principles of administration for this country. His Lordship had been brought up in the continental school of politics, and his predelictions were therefore on the side of arbitrary rule, and as his next transition was the pilotage of the Government of India, his ideas of personal Government found ample scope here. He has now returned to his mother country, has taken a position in his party which his talents and abilities undoubtedly entitle him to, and is looked upon as the next Great Mogul of India on the change of Ministry. It is much to be regretted that His Lordship has not realized the responsibilities of his position. He spoke about the principles, which should guide Indian administration in a spirit, which no true lover of freedom and constitutional government would for a moment cherish. The Conservative is no less a friend of liberty than the Liberal, and yet Lord Lytton stood forth at Manchester as the most relentless champion of despotism. Thus in referring to Lord Hartington's recent remarks on the cotton duties His Lordship said:

But when Lord Hartington says that the British Government would not be justified in carrying out a measure which it well knows to be for the best interests of the people of India, until it has persuaded or enabled them to percieve as clearly as it does itself that the measure really is for their best interests, in this I cannot agree with him; and I must even say that I think the application of such a principle to India would be exceedingly mischievous. The Government of India is intellectually, morally and politically centuries in advance of the people of India; and had it habitually acted on the principle laid down by Lord Hartington there would not at the present moment be a railway, a telegraph, a canal, or a drain throughout the whole continent of Hindustan.

His Lordship then went on:

Remember, gentlemen, that in India some of the populations we are ruling worship the goddess of small-pox, and regard the killing of a cow as one of the greatest crimes, yet would burn their widows alive if we allowed them to do so, while others still cherish blood feuds and set a very low value upon human life. Mr. Gladstone has declared that the question of who shall rule India is, by all the laws of right, a question purely for the natives of India themselves. This is quite in accordance with the opinion, also favoured by Mr. Gladstone, that the question of how Ireland shall be governed ought to be settled in accordance, not with English, but with Irish ideas. Such a doctrine is not without a germ of truth, for no government can be thoroughly sound if it is systematically regardless of the sympathies of the people under it. But it is a doctrine which requires copious qualification; and, as laid down by Mr. Gladstone, it is, I think, a very dangerous doctrine in the mouth of an English Prime Minister. I need scarcely say that it is not my intention to compare the native condition of Ireland with the native condition of India, as apart from the results of British rule, or the ideas peculiar to the one with the ideas peculiar to the other. There are many obvious differences between them. But I do not hesitate to say that the theory of governing India by Indian ideas, and Ireland by Irish ideas, can have but one practical result, if it is consistently carried out. In both cases the native population concerned will say to you, "Your English system of government may be all that is excellent, but it is not compatible with our native ideas, and therefore, if our destiny is to be determined by our own ideas of government, you and your superior system must clear out of our country and leave us to ourselves." If native ideas, and native notion is right, are to prevail in India, it is not government, either English or native, it is anarchy and bloodshed to which they will lead. The reason why the continent of Hindustan has gradually passed under British rule is that the rule of all previous native dynasties had become incompatible with the primary condition of settled society. It is British rule alone that now keeps the peace from end to end of India. It is the British rule alone that allows and enables every native of India to follow his own calling, profess his own creed, and eat the fruits of his own industry, undisturbed by his neighbours. The reanimating presence of the British power is now spread out over native India, like the living body of the Hebrew prophet over the dead child of the Shunammite (cheers), and everywhere beneath its touch the inertness of death is gathering warmth and motion. But do not let us forget that when the prophet performed his healing work he did not argue about his right to do it, or his right to be obeyed by those he was benefiting. He closed the door behind him, and suffered no intrusion on his authority.

Lord Lytton raised very important issues, which cannot be disposed of within the short compass of a newspaper article. In the first place His Lordship states that the Indian ideas of Government must be bad, because the Indian *sastras* sanctioned the *suttee* and clothed the cow with sanctity. But His Lordship must have read Indian history to little purpose, if he thought that these injunctions of the *sastras* had retarded national progress in India. If the ancient civilization of India is still the admiration of the world, and if its intellectual products are still unrivalled, the march of intellect in India was not stopped by unreasonable customs here and there. Then the Mahomedans did not cherish the *suttee* or sanctify the cow, and their fall could not be ascribed to these customs. But they flourished long enough as the ruling power in this country. It is not necessary for us to compare British rule with Mahomedan rule, but no impartial student of history can deny that though the blessings of British rule have been undoubtedly very superior, in some respects the Mahomedans had certain pre-eminent virtues, which the British have not yet been able to approach. But leaving aside a comparision of Mahomedan and British rule we come to the question on what principles should India be governed. Lord Lytton said that "the Government of India is intellectually, morally, and politically centuries in advance of the people of India," and that it should not therefore care for the opinions, sentiments or feelings of the natives of India. He advised the Government to do what the Hebrew prophet did in performing his healing work—he closed the door behind him, and suffered no intrusion upon his authority. This was what Lord Lytton did in governing India, and this was the reason why he committed so many blunders. He used to close the door behind him and suffered no intrusion upon his authority; he accordingly did what Messrs. Strachey and Co., advised him to do, and he misjudged the people, misread their character, misunderstood the condition of the country, misapplied his sense of right and wrong, misused his high trust, and misguided the vessel of the State through sands and shoals which had nearly shipwrecked it. He involved the country in an unrighteous war, in financial chaos, in reckless expenditure, in irritating taxation, and in coercive measures of the most offensive kind, and we now find a solution of what he did. "The Government of India is intellectually, morally and politically centuries in advance of the people of India," and therefore Lord Lytton did what he did. His Lordship reproached Mr. Gladstone for holding the "dangerous doctrine," that "the question of who shall rule India is by all the laws of right a question purely for the natives of India themselves." Could any thing be more preposterous, aye, dangerous than this doctrine? Is the idea to be tolerated that the natives of India are made of same flesh and blood as Englishmen, that they have opinions and feelings, and that as subjects of Queen Victoria they have a right to be heard in matters affecting their rights and interests? All this is arrant nonsense. Mr. Gladstone is a confounded fool. But happily or unhappily just as Lord Lytton may choose to think his Lordship's autocratic views are not likely to meet with sympathy or support in his own free country. He has himself shewn that the Liberals do not sympathize with him, and we doubt whether the leaders of his own party, to wit, Lord Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Cranbrook, endorse his views. It was the Conservative Government which indicted the celebrated Royal Proclamation of 1858, and that Royal Mandate certainly proclaimed different principles from those which Lord Lytton enunciated from the Manchester platform for the government of India. If the British in India had acted in the spirit in which he counsels them to act and, in which he himself partially acted, British rule in India, to quote his own words, would have proved one long series of "anarchy and bloodshed." But a wise, just and generous spirit happily guides the councils of the British nation respecting India, and her Eastern empire is therefore a tower of strength to England.

## THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

WE thank Maharaja Jotindra Mohun Tagore and the Hon'ble Durga Churn Law for getting up such an interesting debate at the last sitting of the Vice-regal Council on the Criminal Procedure Bill. If they had not proposed the amendments, which stood in their names, we think the Council would have been content with the words of wisdom, which usually fall from the lips of Mr. Whitley Stokes. The questions raised by the two native members were those of principle, and they were of the greatest practical importance to the people. Maharaja Jotindra Mohun moved the omission of the provisions permitting appeal against acquittal, and in placing the motion before the Council he supported it with weighty and well-considered arguments. We are sorry we cannot reproduce them for want of space. About every member spoke to the motion, and the arguments advanced by some were, indeed, very amusing. All the native members, Hon'ble Durga Churn Law, Hon'ble Raja Shiva Persad, and Hon'ble Syud Ahmed, supported the amendment, while Messrs. Reynolds, Hunter, Plowden, Crosthwaite, Gibbs, and Stokes and His Excellency the Viceroy spoke against it. Mr. Reynolds, who is generally sensible, somehow or other forgot himself on this occasion, for in the few words he spoke he twice contradicted himself. In the first place he said that this provision would not apply to jury trials, because if the judge should dissent from the jury he must necessarily refer the case to the High

Court, but he forgot that though the Judge and jury might agree in acquitting a prisoner, still the Government under the provision in question would be at liberty to appeal against the acquittal. Could any thing be more unsound on principle than this? Again, he remarked that the provision was practically confined to "a small class of cases" he probably thought that jury trial was common enough in the country, whereas except in Bengal the sessions trials were for the most part carried on with the aid of assessors. So the vast majority of cases come under this provision. And lastly lre said that because such a law did not obtain in other civilized countries that was no reason why it should not be introduced into India. But Maharaja Jotindra Mohun Tagore promptly answered him by saying that it was a question of principle, and that if it had been a sound principle, the advanced nations of Europe would not have failed to embody it in their statute-books. What was there in the circumstances of this country, as the Maharaja justly asked, which called for this exceptional law? Dr. Hunter is not fully reported, so we do not understand what he really meant in opposing the amendment. Mr. Plowden advanced the stock argument of the zealous executive—there may be cases in which the court may go wrong in acquitting an accused person, and therefore the Government should have the power of appealing against acquittal. We believe all human tribunals are fallible whether in this or other civilized countries, but if a man once acquitted be liable to be tried over and over again, what guarantee can there be for the liberty of the subject? Experience has shewn as Raja Shiva Persad said that if on appeal the verdict of acquittal in some cases has been reversed, in other cases it has been upheld, and when such is the case, is it right to harass persons once pronounced innocent with further trial? Mr. Crosthwaite was somethat cross, for he charged the Maharaja with obstructiveness by bringing forward his motion at the eleventh hour. He said, "the hon'ble mover of the amendment has had ample opportunity of pressing the matter before, either by bringing it forward in Select Committee or by presenting a memorial to the Council or the Government. To bring forward an amendment of this nature at the last moment when the Bill is about to be passed, is tantamount to a motion for the postponement of the Bill for an indefinite and considerable period, and I do not think that we should listen to such a proposal." But the "hon'ble mover" was equal to the occasion. He immediately replied by appealing to the Law Member to say whether he did or did not raise the question in Select Committee, but as usual with propositions emanating from native members it was simply burked. Then Mr. Crosthwaite said that those who condemned the provision should prove that it had worked badly. On the contrary we think the *onus probandi* rests upon those who defend it. It is enough for those, who oppose it, to say, that it is bad law, repugnant to all sound principles of legislation and jurisprudence, and if their opponents think otherwise, it is for them to prove their position. Mr. Crosthwaite added, "in out-of-the way places where many cases are tried, it is impossible to procure good Counsel for the prosecution. The Judges are sometimes inexperienced men, unaccustomed to deal with evidence. Mistakes must and do occur, and unless we are prepared to see some of the worst criminals escape justice, we must maintain this provision of the law." If the law is needed for outlying districts, why is it not cofined to them? Why extend it to the whole country and bring the whole population to one dead level? By making the excuse of outlying districts Mr. Crosthwaite did not evidently perceive that he was cutting the ground under his feet. But the *creme de la creme* of Mr. Crosthwaite's arguments was that if the English law does not permit appeal against acquittal, the question has been "raised" in England, and what could be a better proof that the principle is just and sound than this? We only wonder that such an argument was deliberately brought forward in the highest legislature of the country. Mr. Gibbs is a quiet, genial man, but even he could not preserve silence; he taunted the Maharaja and "native gentlemen like him," with a morbid sympathy with the criminal classes of the country. He was, however, well answered by the Maharaja, who said: "It has been hinted by my hon'ble friend opposite (Mr. Gibbs) that we natives evince an undue solicitude for the protection of the criminal class of our population. I beg simply to say "that let ten guilty men escape rather than one innocent man should suffer" is an English doctrine, and that our sympathy for the protection of the liberty of the people is based upon that principle and nothing more." We now come to the arguments of the Sir Oracle of the Council, we mean the Law Member. He thus answered the Maharaja's statement that the English Law did not permit an appeal against an acquittal:

I cannot speak of the criminal law of the countries of continental Europe; but I can assure the Hon'ble Maharaja that in England under 20 and 21 Vic C. 43 and 42 and 49 Vic C. sec: 33, what is called "an appeal from a Court of summary jurisdiction by special case" may be brought by the complainant on the ground that the "order, determination or other proceeding" of the court is erroneous in point of law, or is in excess of jurisdiction. And in the last volume of the law Journal Reports, the officiating Secretary Mr, Crosthwaite has found four cases in which such appeals have been brought.

Surely the Law Member understands what's what. He cannot fail to make the distinction between appeal on facts and appeal on points of law or jurisdiction, and yet he sought to throw dust into the eyes of his opponents by making a glorious confusion of the two. Then he said:

The question is, or ought to be, solely whether, in the present condition of the Indian magistracy, the power to appeal from an acquittal is needed. So far as I can form an opinion on the matter, such a power is needed, and will continue to be needed so long as any native magistrates suppose that the commission of a crime cannot be proved without the evidence of an eye-witness, and so long as Local Governments are compelled to appoint European Magistrates, who have had little or no legal training.

This was a very broad remark. May we venture to ask the Law Member is it consistent to arm such a magistracy with a summary jurisdiction? And the beauty of the summary system is that while no appeal is to be allowed from a conviction, an appeal will be allowed from an acquittal. This is the enlightend principle of legislation, which our eminent jurist advocates and defends. We are glad to observe that Maharaja Jotindro Mohun Tagore categorically answered all the arguments, and if he was ultimately defeated it was defeat with honor. He did not flinch in the slightest degree in reason or logic. His Excellency the Viceroy, we are constrained to say, was rather apologetic. His Excellency said: "He did not think that any body was likely to suppose that he had any inherent objection to reform, but at the same time he was quite of opinion that it was the duty of the Government of India, while it was always ready to consider any proposal for any amendment or improvement of the administration of the country, to proceed cautiously and without undue haste." We entirely appreciate the liberal sympathies and enlightened spirit, which guide His Excellency's administration of the country, but in this matter we respectfully submit His Excellency ought to have acted upon his own unbiassed judgment. The clauses sanctioning enhancement of sentence on appeal and appeal against acquittal were twin sisters, and as the elimination of the first is due to His Excellency, for which we cannot feel too grateful to him, we expected that His Excellency would also from his own liberal ideas expunge what the Maharaja calls the companion clause. As it is a question of principle, we do not think that its decision ought to be made contingent upon the opinions of Local Governments.

The second point was raised by Hon'ble Durga Churn Law. It was the question of extending the *Habeas Corpus* Act to Europeans and Natives alike in the Mofusil, whereas it is at present confined to European British subjects. Babu Durga Churn cited some cases mentioned in a letter published in the *Englishman* in which the poor natives illegally arrested had no remedy. He accordingly proposed that the same safeguards should be provided for the protection of the personal liberty of the Natives that have been prescribed for the benefit of European British subjects. Mr. Crosthwaite, who seems to be the *alter ego* of the Law Member, immediately interposed in the way. He said, "we have in Section 100, which is a new provision, given powers to the Presidency Magistrates, Magistrates of the first class and Sub-Divisional Magistrates to issue search-warrants for the discovery of persons wrongfully confined." But this section would not meet the case in which a native may be illegally arrested by order of a Magistrate, against which chiefly the amendment of Hon'ble Durga Churn was directed. Mr. Crosthwaite then went on:

The detention of a person by a Magistrate without any written order or show of law at all, is one that I can hardly think is within the range of possibility.

In answering the Maharaja Jotindra Mohun Tagore on the previous motion the same Mr. Crosthwaite had urged that the Magistrates were so weak, incapable and foolish that the power to appeal against acquittal ought to be reserved to Government in order to secure the ends of justice. Now the Magistrates have changed color—they are now heaven-born's, it is not possible that they will commit such excesses as are apprehended by the mover of the amendment. But to resume—

*The President.*—Does not Section 100 apply to such cases also?

"Yes, my Lord. Section 100 would certainly apply to such cases also, and I cannot understand what else we can do but leave such cases to the operation of the general law. A person who was detained in such a way by a Magistrate would have his remedy under the Penal Code, and could bring his case to the notice of the Executive Government which would, I think, deal very sharply with such Magistrate.]

Yes, as the Bengal Government has dealt "very sharply" with Mr. Sharp of Bogra.

Again:

My Hon'ble friend the mover will probably ask, if the Magistrate is the wrong-doer, to whom is the injured person to apply for a search-warrant, or before whom is he to bring his case. But I cannot conceive that an aggrieved person would have any difficulty in getting redress in such cases, and as I have said before, they must be very rare, and must be confined, in fact, to occasions in which the Magistrate has become a lunatic.

No, the Magistrates are not lunatics—they are heaven borns, they are immaculate! Our own columns now and then exhibit them in all their glory. Maharaja Jotindra Mohun Tagore did not however, allow the specious logic of Mr. Crosthwaite to pass unchallenged. In supporting the amendment the Maharaja said:

If, as is stated by my hon'ble friend to my right, it be sufficient, may I ask what is the necessity of having a special provision for the protection of the British subject, and Section 456 might as well go out altogether, for to draw a distinction between Europeans and natives in the question of protection of personal liberty cannot but have an injurious effect on the impartial administration of justice and is opposed to the principle of equality in the eye of the law

It was a rather hard nut which the Maharaja gave to the Council to crack and the Law Member had the candour to admit it. Mr. Gibbs opposed the amendment on the ground that it would open up a much wider question. Mr. Stokes paid polite attention to Hon'ble Durga Churn Law. He began by observing that "the amendment was put in a form which would turn the section into nonsense." We believe the Law Member is paid Rs, 80,000 and the Legislative Secretary Rs. 50,000 a year for putting proposals into "proper form," and if the Hon'ble Durga Churn's amendment had not been put into "proper form," it was not his fault, for he is neither a lawyer nor a draughtsman. We cannot therefore understand what led Mr. Stokes to offer such a gross insult to his colleague. But perhaps it is his nature—it is the infirmity of a certain stage of the mind. Let that pass. After repeating the arguments of Mr. Crosthwaite, Mr. Stokes said:

Then the remark which the Hon'ble Member (Jotindra Mohun Tagore) last made was that experience had proved that the present law had been insufficent. Mr. Stokes did not deny that, but the object of the amendment to which he had just referred, viz., the omission of the word "judicial" was for the very purpose of meeting that defect. Then his hon'ble friend also said "What was the use of those sections relating to European British subjects." Mr. Stokes dared say that they were superfluous, but they were part of the personal law of Europeans, and if the Council attempted to withdraw them there would be an agitation throughout the country amongst Europeans and the Government would never undertake such a serious amendment of the law without communication with the Secretary of Sate, and this was clearly not the time to do it.

The cat is at last out of the bag. Mr. Stokes dared not touch the clause, because the Europeans would shriek. But the Native Members of the Council did not seek to deprive the British-born subjects one iota of their privileges—they simply urged that the same protection that is given to British-born subjects should be extended to native Indian subjects. Our Law

Member has not had the courage to affirm this simple equality in the eye of the law.

The debate has, however, once more confirmed the impression, which it has been our privilege all along to cherish, *viz.*, that it is fresh English ideas alone, which are the best guarantee of liberty, progress, and reform in this country. Compare the speeches of the traditional men, with those of Major Baring and His Excellency the Viceroy, and what a striking difference is there! Both of them felt hampered in their action, but in what a generous and sympathizing spirit did they speak? We wish we could give Major Baring's speech *in extenso*, but unfortunately we have not space. We will however content ourselves with a few extracts. Major Baring said:

His hon'ble friends, the mover of the amendment and the Hon'ble Maharaja Jotindramohun Tagore, ably and temperately placed their view of the case before the Council and the Council had also had the advantage of perusing a very able document from a public body—the British Indian Association—whose representations always met with the attention of the Government and of this Council. He (Major Baring) wished to say, as regards the spirit in which his hon'ble friend the Maharaja, and the spirit also in which the British Indian Association, had approached the question that there was a great deal in it with which he (the speaker) entirely sympathised.

Referring to the amendments already made in the Bill he remarked:

"They were all amendments conceived in a liberal spirit, and in harmony with the general tone of native opinion, and although, as his hon'ble friend on his left (Mr. Gibbs) had remarked, from our English point of view native opinion seemed to sympathise to an extreme degree with the culprit, at the same time the Council ought to remember that charity and sympathy with suffering was inculcated by the Hindu religion, and was indeed one of the most amiable traits of the native character. The real issue, however, was this, were the Council to pass and accept this code, which was a good one, with the amendments which were generally accepted, or were they to let the whole thing be postponed until they could consider the further and important amendment which had been moved by his hon'ble friend Babu Durga Charan Laha? That was the issue which presented itself to Major Baring's mind, and, in that sense, he deprecated the amendment, while he at the same time thought that the point raised was well worthy of attention. But if, on every occasion of codification, the whole merits of the code had to be discussed; and if difficulties which are presented in regard to each of its sections had to be discussed again, the process of codification would become impossible, and the law would practically be thrown into the comparatively chaotic state which preceded codification. On these grounds Major Baring opposed the amendments, but at the same time he wished to repeat that he sympathised with the spirit of the remarks which had been made by his hon'ble friend Maharaja Jotendro Mohun Tagore and the British Indian Association."

In the same spirit His Excellency the Viceroy said:

Now, I certainly do think it necessary to say that no one can be more opposed to anything of that kind than I should be; and I desire to give every person in this country of whatever race he may be, the fullest security against suffering so grievous a wrong as that which would undoubtedly result from anything in the nature of illegal or improper imprisonment. I venture to hope, however, that sufficient provision has been made in this Bill by the changes to which I have alluded to give reasonable and adequate security against a danger of that kind. I must, however, admit that I sympathise a good deal with what I think is the feeling at the bottom of the amendment moved by my hon'ble friend Durgacharan Laha.

His Excellency, however, promised the consideration of the whole question hearafter. His Excellency remarked:

"Under the circumstances I would strongly recommend that that particular section, and that particular portion of the Bill, be left alone now. Whether any alterations can be made in them from time to time will always be a matter of interest to the Government—certainly to me—and I will not fail to consider this particular subject of *Habeas Corpus* when opportunity offers; but I think that it is impossible to open a question of that magnitude, complication and difficulty without a great deal more thought and examination than it would be possible for the Council and the Government to give to it at the present time."

The debate we hope will do good. With the honorable and high-minded statesmanship, which rules the country, we feel confident that steps will be taken to remove the blots, which now stain our Criminal Code.

## LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

THERE is a class of our countrymen, who look upon Sir Ashley Eden as the sworn enemy of progress, but it would seem that the Bengal Government has been the most forward in giving effect to the views of the Government of India on the subject of the extension of local self-Government. The Lieutenant-Governor justly says that "the final decision of a question of such magnitude as the constitution and power of the general Boards for district government to be hereafter appointed, must be approached with care and deliberation. It will be necessary to lay the scheme, when it is matured, before the Supreme Government for consideration, and legislation of an extensive and complicated character will be needed to sanction the exercise of the powers to be conceded to the District Boards in the different departments, and to provide for such powers of control and inspection as it may be considered desirable to reserve to the State. The elaboration and execution of the general scheme for the extension of district self-government will therefore necessarily involve considerable delay. In the meantime the Lieutenant-Governor is anxious to take some steps with a view to give effect to the liberal policy of the Government of India." Accordingly we read, in the meantime, the Lieutenant-Governor has increased the grant for Primary Education in the ensuing year by one lakh of rupees, thus making a permanent increase of two lakhs per annum in two years, and he will, as heretofore, be ready to make liberal grants in aid of the funds of District Road Committees for the execution of well-considered projects. Further than this His Honor is unable to go, until the law constituting the District Boards is formally promulgated. So far so good. But His Honor has actually gone further. The Government of India in enunciating its scheme of extension of local self-government offered to relieve the Municipalities of Police charges, a measure which we had all along advocated. Following this determination of the Government His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor says:

In his Resolution of 29th April 1881, the Lieutenant-Governor directed the transfer of all receipts from pounds to the municipalities within which they are situated, with effect from the commencement of the current financial year. He now directs that the whole of the expense of maintaining police in all municipalities, unions, and stations in Bengal, with the exception of Calcutta, the Suburbs, and Howrah, shall be borne by Government with effect from 1st April next. It is to be understood, however, that the municipal funds thus set free shall still be levied for expenditure on works of general municipal utility, and that those increased resources shall not be devoted to the reduction of existing taxation. The charges now borne by Government in municipalities on account of dispensaries and hospitals, amounting to something less than a lakh of rupees, will be transferred to those bodies. The effect of the present orders will, therefore, be to give them a grant of 3½ lakhs per annum for expenditure on other objects. The above statement shows how urgent is the need for further expenditure on conservancy, lighting, drainage, water-supply, and similar public wants. No attempt will be made at present to define the amount to be contributed by municipalities to schools situated within their limits. The large question of the administration of district education must be considered as a whole in connection with the general scheme for the extension of local self-government. Meanwhile, all municipalities are invited to proceed without loss of time to prepare, under section 68 of Act V of 1876, revised estimates of expenditure during the current year with reference to the increased resources now placed at their disposal.

The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that, owing to the limited amount of funds at his disposal, he is unable to extend this measure to the Suburban and Howrah Municipalities. Their condition, as the seats of rapidly rising industries, is defferent from that of municipalities in the interior; their needs are less pressing, and their resources are larger and give promise of early expansion. Proposals will, however, be considered for the transfer to those municipalities of medical, educational, and other charges now borne by Government, a corresponding reduction being made under section 171 of the Act in the share of the expense of the police to be defrayed from municipal funds. Hereafter, if the state of the Provincial Finances permit, the Lieutenant-Governor will gladly relieve these municipalities and Calcutta, of all charges for police. Sir Ashley Eden trusts that the relief now granted to Municipalities will enable them to effect many sanitary and other improvements which are urgently required. He has already made special grants-in-aid of works of drainage and water-supply in several municipalities, and he will always be prepared to supplement local funds by a grant from Government for such enterprises, when he is satisfied that the projects have been duly considered, and that local resources have been made available to the utmost.

We thank the Lieutenant-Governor for so early, loyally, and earnestly giving effect to the policy of the Government of India. The relief afforded to Mofussil Municipalities from the Police contribution is a move in the right direction, but we cannot understand why Calcutta, the Suburbs and Howrah should not be admitted to the benefit of this Resolution? The Government of India has made over large funds to the local Government, and provision could certainly be made from these funds for the maintenance of the Police in those towns. There is no reason why an invidious distinction should be made between Calcutta, the Suburbs and Howrah, and other Mofussil Municipalities. We do hope that Major Baring will not allow this distinction to be perpetuated.

It appears that Sir Ashley Eden is also willing to give a fair trial to the elective system. His Honor says, "in the hope that the measure now announced will, by increasing the resources under the control of municipal bodies, promote a general interest among the rate-payers in the application of local funds, the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to consider a further experimental extension of the elective system to first-class municipalities, in cases where the local officers are satisfied that a practical scheme for the exercise of the franchise can be devised, and that this measure can be adopted with safety and advantage to the public interests." Although this opinion is expressed in guarded terms, still it shews that Sir Ashley Eden is prepared to do what he can do in this direction as a practical administrator, who is responsible for the working of the whole machinery of administration. This is a matter of national congratulation.

## LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF ASSAM.

THERE are some important points connected with the land revenue administration of Assam which deserve notice. In the Resolution of the Chief Commissioner on the last administration report it is stated (para 93) that "in Assam proper the partition of estates by Government agency is unknown," the reason, it is added, being that the partition laws of Bengal are not in force in Assam. In para 92 it is stated that "a person whose name is not recorded in the register of proprietors kept in the Collector's office is not allowed to open a separate account for his share in an estate." But how can there be registration of new names, if there be no batwaras, and how can there be batwaras, if no opening of new accounts of shares be allowed. The two statements, we submit, are not consistent. With regard to mutation of names the Judge-Commissioner of Sylhet says:

"The procedure in mutation cases in practice is the same throughout Assam as it is in Bengal. If mutation is applied for, notice issues, and if no one objects the application is usually granted. If the right to mutation is disputed, evidence is as a rule taken as to the fact of possession only by the applicant, the parties being referred to the civil court if they wish to have the question of title tried. Any one, however, who has had any experience in trying mutation cases know how difficult it is to decide a disputed question of possession, the evidence adduced on either side being generally equally balanced and probably equally false. I think, therefore, District Officers should have summary power given them in certain cases to decide the right to possession and to give possession accordingly, leaving the parties to go to the Civil Court if they care to do so. Such a provision would be especially useful in cases in which the applicant is the owner of a temporarily-settled estate and the tenant of Government. It would check much needless litigation, as I can say from experience of cases that have come before my court."

The Chief Commissioner has accordingly directed that rules should be framed without waiting for the passing of the Land Revenue Regulation to provide for a proper system of mutation of names in the Assam Valley districts.

We regret that this measure has already been carried out by the Chief Commissioner without waiting for legislative sanction. It is a direct encroachment by the executive upon the functions of the judiciary. On this point we cannot do better than quote the words of the Preamble to Regulation II of 1793, the authors of which so early in the day foresaw the mischief of the summary system. The Preamble among other

things says that "excluding the objections arising to these courts from their irregular, *summary* and often exparte, proceedings, and from the Collectors being obliged to suspend the exercise of their judicial functions whenever they interfere with their financial duties, it is obvious that if the Regulations for assessing and collecting the public revenue are infringed, the revenue officers themselves must be the aggressors, and the individuals who have been wronged by them in one capacity, can never hope to obtain redress from them in another. Their financial occupations equally disqualifying them for administering the laws between the proprietors of land and their tenants. Other security, therefore, must be given to the landed property and to the rights attached to it, before the desired improvements in agriculture can be expected to be effected." Nearly ninety years have elapsed since the date of the above Regulation, and what a change has come over the spirit of over Government!

The report before us contains some interesting particulars regarding the working of the mouzadar system of Assam. The Judge-Commissioner of Sylhet remarks:

"On the whole, the mauzadars of the division appear to have conducted their duties fairly well. Amongst so large a number of officers of this class it would be unreasonable not to expect to find a few black sheep. It must also be borne in mind that the emoluments of these officers vary considerably, and the lower these emoluments are the lower of course is the class of officers employed and the greater is his temptation to supplement by illegal means the insufficiency of his remuneration. I agree with the Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup in thinking that too much is expected from the mauzadar. He is not only the settlement officer and collecting officer, but may be described generally as a man-of-all works: he reports on criminal complaints, and on questions arising out of what are known as '*patta* cases;' he is required to supply labour, bamboos, russud, &c.; he conducts Census operations; and in all matters of general administration it may be said that, if a District Officer or his subordinates do not know what to do in a particular case that comes before them, they seek consolation and a solution of their difficulties in a *kaifiyat* from the mauzadar. But, although too much may be expected from the mauzadar it will probably not be disputed that he does not do everything that is expected from him: I do not believe for a moment that mauzadars observe Chapter II., Sections 2 and 3 of the Assam Settlement Rules, relating to measurements, which are probably the two most important rules in the whole Settlement Code. I understand many of these officers are incapable of making a correct measurement, even if honestly disposed to do so. Under such circumstances, the mauzadar is, under the rules, bound to entertain a competent amin at his own expense.

"If the present system be maintained, I think it would be worth while appointing a special Settlement Officer for six months of the year in each district to visit each mauza and test in a thorough and effective manner the measurements and extent of cultivation as reported by the mouzadar. If such an officer visited every village and tested only 50 per cent. of the measurements, there would be ample work to occupy him for the next three years, if not longer and it might perhaps afterwards be found expedient to retain such an officer permanently on the district establishment."

The Chief Commissioner has ordered that in future no one should be appointed to post of Amin unless he is able to pass an examination in mensuration, and holds a certificate of his capacity in this respect, and has directed the Commissioner to draw up a scheme, in communication with the Inspector of Schools, for holding such an examination at convenient intervals or whenever an applicant appears, to show in it what degree of proficiency he thinks attainable.

The mouzadar it will be seen from the above is the servant of all work, and the Government will do well to treat him with some generosity. We observe that the mouzadar is made the instrument of impressment of labour. The Deputy Commissioner of Sibsagar reports that the orders recently issued to the mauzadars to supply labour in connection with Naga Hills transport service have "enhanced their powers to an injurious extent." "Several criminal cases appear to have been instituted against them (presumably cases of wrongful confinement and restraint), but in no case was the mauzadar convicted." So the Courts seem to understand what is wanted. And these are the Courts which will have to enforce the law between the planter and the cooly. Will the Government of India be so good as to call for the papers in the "criminal cases" referred to by the Deputy Commissions of Sibsagar?

## LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

ON FRIDAY LAST we were shocked to receive the intelligence of another attempt made at the life of our beloved Queen-Empress. Happily the foul assassin, who fired the shot, missed his aim. Her Gracious Majesty has not been hurt or shaken in the slightest degree. She is quite well, and attending to her work as usual. The dastardly wretch is said to be a lunatic, and is on his trial. Her Majesty's subjects throughout her vast dominions are doubtless rejoicing at the merciful interposition of Providence, but none more so than her loyal and devoted subjects in India. We hope our leading public bodies will take early steps to convey to Her Gracious Majesty the loyalty, sympathy and congratulations of the Indian community.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY will leave Calcutta on Friday, the 17th instant, and arrive at Simla on or about 21st idem.

MAJOR BARING will present his Budget to the Vice-regal Council on Wednesday next. The debate upon it will take place on Friday following. The outline of the Budget has been kept a close secret, but it is generally believed that the cotton duties will go.

WE HEAR that the Secretary of State for India has acceded to the recommendation of the Government of India to appoint Mr. Broughton a Judge of the High Court in succession to Mr. Justice Pontifex on full pay.

WE HAVE much pleasure in announcing the following subscriptions in aid of the Northbrook Indian Society made in response to our appeal:

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Maharaja Rajendra Kishore Singh Bahadur, Bettia .. .. .. .. | 600 |
| Maharaj Kumar Harendra Kishore Singh Bahadur, Bettia ... ... ... ... | 400 |
| Raja Hurronath Rai Bahadur, Dubulhatty, Rajshye | 100 (paid) |

WE ARE requested to announce that Babu Rajkumar Surbadhikari, Professor of Law and Sanskrit, Canning College, has subscribed Rs. 500 in aid of the Building Fund of the Science Association.

THE UNDER-MENTIONED gentlemen have been appointed Fellows of the Calcutta University:—Hon'ble L. R. Tottenham, C. S.; Hon'ble Franklin Prestage; Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, C. I. E.; Right Reverend P. A. Bigandet, D. D.; Colonel S. T. Trevor R. E.; D. O'C. Raye Esq., M. D.; E. A. Birch Esq. M. D.; G Bellett, Esq. M. A.; S. F. Downing, Esq., B. A.; J. Willson, Esq. M. A.; Syud Amir Hossein.

THE MAHARAJA of Durbangha has gone out of the Bengal Council by rotation, and the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Moulvi Mahomed Yusuf in his room. The Moulvi is a native of Behar, and as a pleader of the High Court draws large practice from the Behar districts. He may therefore be fairly expected to make a worthy representative of Behar. Is there no one fit to represent Orissa?

WE ARE EXCEEDINGLY glad to learn that the Lieutenant Governor's mediation in the Tikari case has resulted in success. It is reported by the *Behar Herald* that the case has been compromised. If this had been done before the late trial both parties might have been saved a deal of money. All's well that ends well.

WE ARE SORRY to learn that His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore suddenly fell ill last week, and returned to Calcutta after proceeding a few miles by the rail. His Highness has since recovered and left the capital. We understand that His Highness has given two prizes of Rs. 250 and Rs. 100 each, the first for competition by the students of the Sanskrit College and the last by those of the Metropolitan Institution.

WE HEARTILY welcome Dr. D. B. Smith into the ranks of practising physicians in this city. He has taken up quarters both in Park Street and Cornwallis Street for the convenience of patients in both divisions of the town. Dr. Smith will act as consulting physician, and will attend only when a brother physician will call in his aid. Dr. Smith's skill as a physician is so well known that we do not hesitate to say that the Calcutta public feel grateful to him for placing his services at their disposal.

IT IS stated that Mr. Wilkins and not Major Wilkinson will succeed Mr. Lambert as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. We thought that Major Wilkinson had the best claim, because he had officiated for Mr. Lambert more than once to the satisfaction of the public, and we cannot therefore understand why he has been passed over. We confess we have heard good accounts of Mr. Wilkins; he did excellent work at Howrah, which obtained him promotion to the 24-Pergunnahs, where he has also done well. But the reason of the supersession of Major Wilkinson is not apparent.

WE HAVE received a copy of the address of the representatives of the Vernacular Press to the Viceroy for the repeal of the Press Act, and His Excellency's reply thereto. This address was promoted by the proprietor of the *Bharat Mitra*. We are sorry we cannot publish the address for want of space, but we give below the Viceroy's reply:

A measure imposing most serious restrictions upon the freedom of the Press in India was naturally distasteful to me; but I felt it my duty not to decide hastily upon a subject of so much importance, and I determined to satisfy myself fully before I took action in the matter, that the Act of 1878 could be removed from the Statute-book with safety and with advantage to the country. After careful deliberation, I came, in conjunction with my colleagues, to the conclusion that the Vernacular Press Act might be repealed without danger, and I am convinced that the caution which the Government has thought it right to exercise in dealing with this question will give additional security for the future maintenance of the policy, which, as you remark, was inaugurated by the eminent man, Lord Metcalfe, and to which I esteem it an honour to have been instrumental in returning.

I am glad to find, gentlemen, that you heartily recognise the responsibilities which rest upon you as Proprietors and Editors of Newspapers. Those responsibilities are as you truly remark of a grave nature. I do not doubt that you will so carry on the Journals with which you are connected as to justify the confidence on the part of the Government of India, of which you have just received so conspicuous a proof.

A free Press, wisely conducted, must always be of great assistance to the Government: and in my opinion, the limited extent to which representative institutions exist in this country, makes the possession of an unfetterred Press especially important.

The best proof of the gratitude of the Vernacular Press will be the exercise of its functions in a proper and moderate spirit.

THERE SEEMS to be an impression in certain quarters that the natives of this country have no gratitude, and they delight in blackening the character of European officers. We need hardly say how ill-founded this impression is, and it always gives us pleasure to make room for well merited praise of European officers, who perform their duties honestly and impartially, but not fussily or ostentatiously. Here is a case in point. We have before us an address voted by the native inhabitants of the district of Lukhimpore, Assam, to Mr. William, Deputy Commissioner. The first paragraph of the address, for which alone we can make room, shews what feeling they cherish towards him. They say:

"We desire to place on record our high appreciation of the services you have rendered to the District, and the administrative success you have achieved to the satisfaction of all classes. Your administration has been marked with uniform courtesy and impartiality, although it is asserted in certain quarters that you have not been so popular among Europeans as previous incumbents of your high office, still the fact survives, that we have not failed to observe that you have conscientiously, consistently, and uniformly preserved your position with such scrupulousness as not to identify yourself with any section or class; and your dispensation of justice has been rigidly dictated by an absolute sense of ethical responsibility without any regard to persons."

Mr. William has acknowleged the address in suitable terms. The promoters of this movement

propose to establish a memorial in the district in commemoration of the administration.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of a letter from certain respectable inhabitants of Janai and Hooghly to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division setting forth the advantages of a Railway commencing from Howrah and terminating at Selimabad the terminus of the Eden Canal in Burdwan. They have given a mass of facts and figures in support of their statements. We make no doubt that a Railway tapping the centres of trade and industry in the district of Hooghly will prove highly beneficial to the district, and it is to be hoped that the Central Bengal Railway Company will direct their attention to this project.

WE CONGRATULATE Dr. Mohendra Lal Sircar on the success of his Science Association. The institution is still in its infancy, but it is progressing steadily and successfully. It has passed the period when infantile death is common in this country; its sixth annual meeting was held on Monday last. We are glad to observe that the Association have resolved to take steps to build a suitable lecture hall such as would accommodate 500 persons with an observatory for the telescope presented to it by the late lamented Kumar Kanty Chunder Singh of Paikpara. The cost of the additional building is estimated at Rs. 30,000, half of which will be provided from the capital fund of the Association and the other half will be raised by public subscriptions. We have already announced subscriptions to the building fund amounting to Rs. 6,000, and we hope the balance will be made up in no time. A single millionaire if so disposed can provide the comparatively small sum required for the construction of a home for science in the capital of the empire.

MR. HARRISON, the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, will not allow Dr. Hunter to take the laurel of Village Hampden. But it cannot be gainsaid that Dr. Hunter has earned the gratitude of the rate-payers of Calcutta by resisting the municipal prosecution. At the same time we fully sympathize with Mr. Harrison and his subordinates in the difficult task, which has been thrown upon them. If the occupiers of houses will not cooperate with the Corporation by causing the refuse from their houses to be deposited on the road-side within certain hours, no establishment which the Corporation can provide will be sufficient to keep the town clean unless a cart be entertained to attend to the requirements of each house all day long. As for the prosecutions we think Mr. Harrison is quite right. He ought not to make any invidious personal distinction in the bestowal of his attention. The municipal administration throughout the country means griuding oppression of the poor. It is to the eternal disgrace of the Municipal authorities that such a scandal should exist.

SIX MONTHS ago some of the rate-payers of the suburbs submitted, to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, a memorial complaining of the action of the Suburban Municipality in regard to the administration of the House Service Cess Act; and the Government orders on the subject have just been published. The first point raised by the memorialists was the impropriety and illegality of imposing the rate on property of all kinds, including those holdings for which service neither is, nor can be, rendered. These holdings are of two kinds, 1st unoccupied houses, and 2nd tanks, paddy fields, gardens, and premises having no privies. The Government has now exempted the former, and the latter, the Government promises, will be taken up in connection with the amendment of the Bengal Municipal Act, as at present the Advocate General's opinion is adverse to the memorialists. The memorialists rely on the opinion of Mr. Branson and others, and the question being one of pure law, may be easily settled by an action in the High Court. The second point was that the Municipality was wrong in levying the cess on those who resorted to public latrines. The Government has admitted the force of the argument, and ordered that the cess should not be imposed in such cases. The third point was the application of the cess to the general purposes of the Municipality. In the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, this was not proper, and orders have been issued to put a stop to it. In so far the Memorialists have obtained all they wanted. Their complaint, however, regarding the unequal incidence of the rate has not been admitted to be reasonable. While admitting the inequality, the Government urges that "there should be some variation in the ratio of the fee to the value of the holding, in view of the similarity of the service to be rendered to all holdings alike." The principle is certainly sound, but if the rate is to be regulated by the nature of the service, why should there be any rate where there is no service done at all? Admitting, besides, that there should be "some" difference, we cannot help thinking that the "some" should cover so marked a difference as one per cent. in the case of rich houses, and twenty-five per cent. in the case of poor houses as the case now happens to be.

THE quidnuncs are greatly exercised as to whether the Hon'ble Syad Ahmad's retirement from the Education Commission is a voluntary withdrawal, or a graceful removal? The official communique calls it a "resignation," and assigns the Hon'ble gentleman's not being well up in the English language as the reason. But the questions arise—how is it that the learned gentleman did not discover this when he accepted the office? He knew well when he did so that his colleagues would be mostly Englishmen, and that the business of the Commission would be transacted in the English language. The Government, too, knew well the shortcoming of the Syad when it appointed him to the office. Is it after the second meeting of the Commission that the discovery was first made? It is hard to answer these questions, except under the supposition that there is something at the bottom of which the public has no knowledge. At the first meeting of the Commission, Syad Ahmed strongly opposed the passing of the rules of business in a hurry, without giving the members any time to think about them. But 24 of them were passed in an hour, giving 2½ minutes' deliberation to each rule, the voting being, says rumour, 9 to 6. At the second meeting a draft was passed, without previous notice, of the lines on which the report of the Commission to Government should be framed, and settling the heads of the different paragraphs in the report, or something like it. Mr. Syad Ahmed thought this premature and extraordinary. He was of opinion, in his humdrum old style way, that the Commission should first enquire and collect evidence, and then frame a report with the light obtained by the enquiry. He took exception to the rules because they greatly circumscribed the powers of the members, and looked very like "Lock on the understanding." In a letter to the President he suggested new rules, and pointed out his objections to the table of contents of the report that is to be. His letter was civilly acknowledged, and a promise was made that the new rules would be taken into consideration in due course. In the mean time, the discovery was made that the Syad was not a good English scholar, and—well—he "resigned." It is not necessary, however, to connect the letter of protest with the resignation. The two may be related only in the order of time, and not as cause and effect. Any how, the team will now be well in hand, and the reluctance to "resignation" will check all tendency to jibbing or kicking over the traces.

# Correspondence.

## THE TOWN HALL MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—Will you permit me to correct one or two misapprehensions which I was sorry to notice in your article on the recent Town Hall meeting. It is a matter of great regret to me that I should have been so far misunderstood as to be charged with "inciting a war of of classes in this country." Nothing was further from my intention. I only thought it was high time that there should be some plain speaking about that morbid hankering after titles and decorations which is by no means confined to any particular class, and which you yourself admit is no new evil. Perhaps, as a matter of fact, title-hunters are more often to be found among those who, not having any pretensions to be regarded as members of the aristocracy, are anxious to push themselves into its ranks than among those who already belong to it by birth. My remarks about sycophancy and servility were by no means intended to be applied to all those who may have the good fortune or, it may be, misfortune to posses a title of honor. I could not and did not forget that as there are men who are ready to stoop to any meanness inorder to secure a title, as there are others honorably distinguished by their high character and services to the country who have had titles and decorations thrust upon them unsolicited, unasked, and, as it were, in spite of themselves. I know of one notable instance where a distinguished countryman of ours, whom for obvious reasons I refrain from naming, upon being made a "Rai Bahadoor," looked upon the title as a sort of punishment or misfortune which he was not conscious of having deserved, and stated publicly, if I remember aright, that he would not have accepted the honor, if it were not churlish to refuse. Nor is this a solitary case, It would be easy to mention the names of other men who have titles to the admiration and gratitude of the country, which are in no way enhanced by the "honors" that they might have been reluctantly obliged to accept at the hands of the Government. But unfortunately there are others of the baser sort who would not hesitate to wade through any amount of abjectness to a title, and it is the demoralizing example of those men wholly irrespective of the class to which they may belong—that I wanted to hold up to public reprobation. On this point I have only to add that I entirely agree with what you say about place-hunters, and my remarks would apply, equally to all those who surrender their independence whether it be for the purpose of securing the emoluments of office or for the gratification of a petty vanity.

I am also grieved to find that the remarks which I thought it my duty to make in reference to the attitude assumed by a distinguished countryman of ours on a *particular occasion* should have been construed to imply a sort of *general "personal" reflection* upon him. I admire his abilities, his services to the country, and his unassuming and genial manners in private life, quite as much as his warmest personal friends. But great as may be our admiration of the general career and the personal merits of individual public men, I cannot for a moment admit that we are on that account precluded from forming an independent judgment of their conduct in reference to particular measures. Allegiance to party leaders may be a very desirable thing, but it ought to be second to our allegiance to principles. I think it would be disastrous if we were to allow personal considerations to influence us in our estimate of the public conduct of public men, or to deter us from adversely criticising them whenever it may be necessary. It is precisely because the gentleman in question is not one whose opinions might be brushed aside as those of a "dummy," that it was necessary to point out that on that particular occasion he failed to represent the opinion of the country. My criticism was confined to that particular matter and was no more intended to be a general personal attack upon him than your criticism is meant to be a personal attack upon myself.

I quite agree with you that it would be nothing short of a national calamity if any of us by any thoughtless or unguarded expressions, were to set one class against another or to sow dissension among the few men who interest themselves in public matters. But it is also necessary that those who enter the arena of public life should not be too thin-skinned and should not deny to each other and to the public the right of free and honest criticism which, so long as it is not inspired by malice or tinctured by personal animosity, constitutes one of the best safeguards for the preservation of a high standard of public conduct.

As to the other charge which you bring against me of "flowing hot and cold in the same breath in speaking of the Liberal Government" I am content to leave it to the public to judge what inconsistency there is in expressing our thanks to the administration for the benefits they have already conferred upon us, and at the same time expressing our regret that they have not proceeded considerably further in the same direction. I have reason to believe that on this point I only reflected the sentiments of the great majority of our countrymen.

On reading your article with the care and attention which every observation of the *Hindoo Patriot* always deserves, although I do not find that I uttered a single word at the Town Hall meeting which ought to be withdrawn, I have thought it my duty to trouble you with this communication, in order to remove the misapprehensions into which you appear to have fallen, and I am sure you will do me the justice to publish it in the next issue of your paper.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

4 *Theatre Road*, 2 *March* 1882. LALMOHUN GHOSE.

☞ We have much pleasure in giving publication to the above letter. The moderation of its tone disarms criticism. The explanations offered do not, however, mend what the speaker said at the Town Hall meeting. His remarks were too sweeping, and we quoted him chapter and verse in support of our criticisms. It was because he appealed to the middle classes in contradiction to the upper ten as if these were devoid of all patriotic and honorable feelings, because his words implied a general attack upon the nobleman referred to, though he says he meant the criticism of his opinion on a particular matter, and because we thought that a meeting of thanks-giving was not a proper place for wholesale censure, though we go further than the speaker himself in our estimate of the virtues of the political parties of England, we made the remarks to which our correspondent refers. None can value outspoken criticism more than we do; but we hold that criticism to be healthy, which is just and generous.—ED. H. P.

# Government Notifications

**Calcutta Gazette,**—*March* 1, 1882.

GENERAL.—Mr. A. W. Cochran, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Patna, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. H. Beveridge, or until further orders.

Baboo Koylash Chunder Pal is appointed to be a Khas Tehsildar in the district of Chittagong.

Baboo Annoda Prosad Sen, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, lately returned from deputation, is posted to the Sudder Station of the Rungpore district.

Mr. G. Toynbee, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is allowed leave for one month and ten days, under section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant C. E. W. Macdonald, Officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Dum-Dum, acted as Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore from the 2nd to the 5th December 1881, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. R. L. Mangles, V. C. Member, Board of Revenue, is allowed special leave for six months, under section 60, chapter V. of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 14th April next.

Moulvie Mahommed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kissoregune, Mymensingh. is allowed leave for three months, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th proximo, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

# Advertisements.


WANTED immediatley. Two experienced Surveyors and Levellers Salary Rs. 80, (eighty) per mensem each. Applications together with copies of certificates of past experience to be sent to District Engineer, Burdwan.

WANTED.

An experienced Surveyor and Leveller.

He must have passed in surveying, levelling and plotting &c., in the Civil Engineering College of Calcutta or Roorki, or else must possess satisfactory certificates of ability and practice.

The employment will be at present for six months, but may afterwards be extended.

Preference will be given to men who have had experience in Drainage and Embankment Divisions of the Public Works Department.

Salary according to qualifications.

Apply to the Manager, Maharaja of Tipperah.

Commillah,
The 28th February 1882.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

SUPPLY OF CRUSHED FOOD FOR CATTLE.

Tenders for the supply of crushed food for cattle are invited and will be received by the Engineer up to noon of the 10th instant.

Specification and form of tender to be had on application at the Engineer's Office.

Rs. 500 to be deposited as earnest money with each tender.

JAMES KIMBER, C.E.
Engineer to the Corporation.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 3 P. M., of the 13th March for the supply of 100 sets of harness for the Conservancy Cart Cattle.

Each Tender must be accompanied by earnest money of Rs. 100 and a sample set of harness, which is to be made equal in every respect to the model set to be seen at the South Gowkhannas, 85. Lower Circular-road, or under the directions of the Superintendent thereof.

The harness to consist of head stalls with snaffle bits, collars. saddle, and back chain complete, after the style and fashion and the quality of the model.

Deliveries to be completed in two months from the acceptance of tender, and to progress uniformly in monthly instalments.

The party whose tender is accepted will be required to sign a deed of contract duly stamped and registered at his expense within one week of the acceptance of tender. In case of failure, the earnest money is to be forfeited without further notice.

No further security will be required beyond the earnest money which will be retained for the due fulfilment of the contract.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Any further information may be had on application.

RAJ CHUNDER GHOSE.
Superintendent of Stores.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in Suit No. 368 of 1880 (wherein Auhendrobhushun Chatterjee is plaintiff and Brindabun Chunder Mitter, Ganendro Coomar Mitter and Sreemutty Joydoorga Dassee are defendants) and dated the 13th day of September 1880 by the Registrar of the said Court, in its Original Jurisdiction, in his sale room in theCourthouse on Saturday the 1st day of April next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon the following properties in Calcutta, Zilla Hooghly and 24-Pergunnahs.

1. All that parcel of garden land known as the Kodombo Pooscornee garden measuring about 28 bighas and 10 cottahs (whereof 5 bighas and 8 cottahs are rent-free) and the remainder paying an annual rent of Rs. 40-10-3 to the zemindars Harro Turrufdar and others and the 6 annas zemindars situate in the village called Kodombo Pooscornee within Thannah Chundeetollah in Kismut Connagur and bounded on the north partly by the Bhromotter land of the Chuckerbuttys of Reeshry and partly the land of six-annas zemindars and partly by land of Shamachurn Vidyaratno, south by the Kodombo Pooscornee village road and west partly by the Bromotter land of Shamachurn Vidyarutno and Sreenath Chatterjee and others, and partly by the land belonging to the six-annas zemindars and east by the Railway fence.

2. All that undivided one-fifth part or share of and in all that parcel of rent-free (tenanted) land measuring about 89 bighas and 8 chittacks with Dockyard &c., including the land known as Moguls Bagan in Mouzah Allynagore in Kismut Connagore, Thanna Connagore, Sub-Division Serampore, Pergunna Boro, in the District of Hooghly and bounded on the North by the Singkhalee or Bhagarkhal on the east by the river Hooghly, on the west by garden of Kopalees now in the possession of Shamachurn Mookhopadhya &c. and the Grand Trunk Road and south partly by Moguls Bagan and partly by the road leading to the Bissaluckhy bathing-ghat and the Grand Trunk Road and the garden of Shamachurn Mookhopadhya and Alleynagore and Hateer Kool.

3. The like one-fifth share of and in all that piece of land measuring about 3 bighas and 16 cottahs (paying an annual rent of Rs. 9-7 to the zemindars Woomesh Chunder Bose &c., situate in Mouzah Connagore Surnokaisputty in Kismut Connagore aforesaid and bounded on the north by the lane leading to the house of Gobinda Sooree, south by the road leading to the Sornocaisputty or to the station Connagore Railway station, east by the Grand Trunk Road and west by the house of Siboo Haldar and Gobinda Sooree together with the buildings situate in Mouzah Connagore Surnocaisputty in Kismut Connagore aforesaid and bounded on the North by the Gola Bagan or Garden of Modoosudun Chatterjee &c. south by the Garden of Bissumber Chattopadhya and now in the possession of Jodugopal Chattopadhya, east by the land of the Boses now in the possession of Shamachurn Bundopadhya, and west by the land of Foolcoomaree Bewa and now in the possession of Muddoosoodun.

4. The like one-fifth share of and in all that piece of Bagaun land measuring about one bigha and fifteen cottahs (whereof seven cottahs are rent-free, and the remainder one biggah, eight cottahs, paying an annual rent of Rs. 4 to the zemindars Woomeschunder Bose and others) situate at Mouzah Connagore aforesaid and bounded on the north by the Bathing Ghat Road, on the east partly by the new Municipal Strand Road and river Hooghly, south by the Golahatt of Surupchunder Mitter and on the west by the Grand Trunk Road.

5. The like one-fifth share of and in all that piece of tenanted land known as Chunder Mitter's garden, measuring about fourteen bighas (paying an annual rent of Rs. 11 to the 10annas zemindars) situate at Mouzah Connagore aforesaid and bounded on the north by garden of Brojokissore Dey, on the east by the Grand Trunk Road, on the south partly by the pogar or ditch belonging to the Dutto's house and partly by the Indigo land of the Boses, and on the west by the garden of Kreeparam Ghose now in the possession of Shibchunder Dey.

6. All that three-storied brick-built dwelling house and about one bigha and seventeen half cottahs of land (whereof one bigha is held rent-free and the remainder seventeen half cottahs are held mourussee, paying annual rent of Rs. 2-1-1 to the zemindar Sreemutty Annoda Debee) together with a tank, trees, &c., situate at Chunderseekur Mookerjee's Street in Kismut Connagore, Thanna Connagore, Sub-division Seerampore, Pergunna Boro in District Hooghly, bearing the municipal number 93 (registration sub-district Serampore and registration district Hooghly) butted and bounded on the north by the public road called Chunderseekur Mookerjee's Street (formerly known as Bissalnckhy Road) on the north partly by the land belonging to the Radhakanto and partly by the garden belonging to Issurchunder Dey, on the east by a lane and on the west partly by the land belonging to Hurrolall Banerjee and partly by the dwelling house of Issurchunder Dey and partly by Hurrolal Banerjee's tank and partly by Hurolall Banerjee's dwelling house.

7. All that parcel of Bromotter or rent-free garden land measuring about one bigha situate at mouzah Connagore aforesaid and bounded on the north by the land of Joychunder Halder, on the east by the land of Kallypodo Banerjee, on the south by the land of Goluck Roy and on the west by the Oxford Road situate on the east of the Railway.

8. All that parcel of garden land measuring about one bigha and eight cottahs situate at mouzah Connagore aforesaid (paying an annual rent of Rs. 2 to the zemindars thereof, known as the 10 annas zemindar and bounded on the north by the land of Juggernath Doss, on the east by the land of Radha Kant Mookerjee, on the south by the land of Kally Coomar Nayaratna and on the west by the land of Goberdhone Chaung.

9. All that parcel of land measuring about three cottahs, situate at Bazapara in Mouzah Connagore aforesaid (paying an annual rent of Rs. 3 to the zemindars Denobundo Chatterjee and others) and bounded on the north by the tank of Luckhynarain Mudduck, on the east by the land of Gungaram Mitter and others, on the south by the land of Shamachurn Bose and on the west by the Government Grand Trunk Road.

10. All that fifth part or share of and in all that piece or parcel of garden land or ground (together with the lower-roomed brick-built messuage standing on part thereof) containing by estimation thirty-five bighas be the same a little more or less, situate at mouzah Seetee in Dehee Panchannogram in the district of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs and within the registration sub-district of Cossipore and being holding No. 89 in Sub-division 11, Division 1 and paying an annual revenue to Government of Rupees twenty and annas two and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say on the north by the paddy-land of the late Rajah Rajkisto Bahadoor, on the south by the Dum Dum Road, on the east by the Garden formerly belonging to Ramdhone Ghose, but now belonging to Benymadhub Bose, and on the west by the Garden of Ramchunder Seal.

11. All that one-fifth share in the piece or parcel of Garden land or ground containing by estimation nineteen biggahs, be the same a little more or less, situate at Mouza Tollah in Dehee Punchannagram aforesaid and within the registration sub-district of Cassipore and holding No. 79 in Sub-Division 18 and Division I, and paying an annual revenue to Government of Rupees Thirty-two annas two and pie six and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say on the north by the Garden of Brindabun Paul, on the south by the Garden formerly belonging to Gangaram Karforma, but now belonging to Kassy Nath Shaha, Dwarkanath Ghose, Takoordass Mistree, and Durponarain Bysack, on the east by the Garden belonging to Poresnath Thakoor and in the management of Chunnoo Baboo and on the west by the Garden of Khalutchunder Ghose.

12. The like one-fifth share of and in all that piece of land (together with the buildings measuring about 8 cottahs, No. 77 Nimtolla Ghaut Street in Calcutta and bounded on the north by land appertaining to premises No. 78 Nimtolla Ghaut Street, on the east part by the tenanted house of Rajmohun Dut being house No. 75 Nimtolla Ghaut Street, partly by tenanted land No. 76 Nimtolla Ghaut Street belonging to Grishchunder Roy and others part by the public drain and partly by the Free Church Institution premises, on the south by the Nimtolla Ghaut Street and on the west by the dwelling house No. 78 Nimtolla Ghaut Street (next hereinafter described.)

13. All that undivided one-fifth part or share in all that three-storied brick-built family dwelling house together with the land thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same stands containing about 6 biggahs No. 78 Nimtolla Ghaut Street in Calcutta aforesaid, and bounded on the north by the premises No. 2 Ramjan Ostagur's Lane (next hereinafter described) on the south by the Nimtolla Ghaut Street, on the east by the premises No. 77 Nimtolla Ghaut Street (next hereinafter described) and on the west by the dwelling house of Gobindchunder Sircar and others being house No. 79 Nimtolla Ghat Street.

14. The like one-fifth share of and in all that piece of land with buildings measuring about one and half biggahs situate at Rmnjan Ostagur's Lane in Calcutta afore said and numbered 2 and bounded on the north by Manic Bose's dwelling house, on the south by the dwelling house No. 78 Nimtolla Ghat Street, (next hereinafter described) on the east partly by the dwelling house of Gocoolmoney Deb and partly by the dwelling house of the Bysacks and on the west partly by Ramjan Ostagur's Lane and partly by the dwelling house of Ramjan Ostagur.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the Office of the Registrar, High Court, Original Side, and at the office of Mr. Remfry, the Plaintiffs Attorney on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

H. H. REMFRY, Plaintiff's, Attorney, Calcutta Jurisdiction, Registrar's Office the 19th February 1882.

ধাত্রী।

শ্রীমতী জগৎলক্ষ্মী ঘোষ ও শ্রীমতী থাকমণি রায়।
২১০।১ কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট।
সাধারণ ব্রাহ্মসমাজের গৃহের ঠিক উত্তর।

রত্ন-গিরি।

আশা—প্রতীক্ষা।

কুমার শ্রীউপেন্দ্রকৃষ্ণ দেব বাহাদুর (গুপ্তকথা প্রণেতা) কর্ত্তৃক প্রণীত ও প্রকাশিত। দুই পয়সা মূল্যে, ফর্ম্মায় ২ প্রতি সোমবারে প্রকাশিত। ১৮ ফর্ম্মা পর্য্যন্ত প্রকাশ হইয়াছে। ডাকমাশুল সমেত মূল্য না পাঠাইলে মফঃস্বলে ইহা প্রেরিত হয় না। কলিকাতা শোভাবাজার রাজবাটীতে আমার নিকট প্রাপ্তব্য।

শ্রীঅমূল্যকৃষ্ণ দেব।

বঙ্গবাসী।

অল্প মূল্যে বৃহৎ সাপ্তাহিক বাঙ্গালা সংবাদ পত্র।

রাজনীতি, সমাজনীতি, ইতিহাস বিজ্ঞান প্রভৃতি বিষয় আলোচিত হয়। ইহার লেখকগণ কৃতবিদ্য, বহুদর্শী এবং সাহিত্য সংসারে সুপরিচিত। ছাপা ভাল, কাগজ ভাল। উত্তম কাগজে, উত্তম ছাপায়, এরূপ বৃহৎ এত গুলি সুলেখক দ্বারা লিখিত এবং এত স্বল্প-মূল্যের বাঙ্গালা সংবাদপত্র বাঙ্গালা দেশে পূর্ব্বে প্রকাশিত হয় নাই। গত ২৬শে অগ্রহায়ণ হইতে প্রকাশিত হইতেছে, ইহার মধ্যে তিন হাজার গ্রাহক হইয়াছে। প্রতিসংখ্যার মূল্য দুই পয়সা মফঃস্বলে ডাক মাশুল সমেত ২৲ টাকা মাত্র।

৪১ নং চাপাতলা ফার্ষ্ট লেন } শ্রীউপেন্দ্রনাথ সিংহ রায়
কলিকাতা } কার্য্যাধ্যক্ষ।

SPECTACLES, SPECTACLES, SPECTACLES.

*Guaranteed for the real best Brazil Pebbles.*

Fitted in Gold frame ..... Rs. 25
Fitted in Silver frame..... ,, 10
Fitted in Steel frame ..... ,, 6
Tester to be sent on deposit of .. ..... ,, 10

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,
Importer and repairer, No. 2, Chowringhee Road.


TITLE DEED LOST.

The following document is lost. Any one bringing it to the undersigned will get a reward of Rs. 10.

Bill of sale dated 19th February 1881 of Holding No. 3, Maniktollah Street, which Holding has been sold by Shama Sundari Debee to Kedar Nath Ghosal.

THOYLOKYA NATH BHATTACHARJEA,
No. 10 Maniktolla Street.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that a Convocation of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House on Saturday, the 11th March at 4 P.M.

Graduates of the University in academic costume admissible on presenting themselves at the Senate House at 8 P.M.

SENATE HOUSE, } CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
The 1st March 1882. } Registrar.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A good Surveyor and accurate leveller for work in Maldah and Purneah Districts for 2 months, salary from 60 to 120 Rs. a month according to qualifications.

Apply to Divisional Superintendent of Works.
*Bhaugulpore.*

NOTICE.

NATIVE SURVEYOR WANTED.

REQUIRED A NATIVE SURVEYOR.

Must be an accurate Surveyor with chain and compass. An accurate and quick Leveller and able to plot his work.

Salary Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply to Executive Engineer, Murree Railway Survey Division, Rawal Pindi.


**MIRACLE!!!**

DR. W. C. ROY'S SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY

Numerous testimonials.

Sold at No. 25 Prosunno Coomar Tagore's Street, Calcutta.

*Price Rs. 5 per Phial.*

Rupee one in addition for postage and packing.

U. N. BAGCHI, M.A.,
Manufacturing Chemist.

*THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.*

# T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

IMPORTERS OF

**Excelsior Horse or Hand Power Lawn Mowers.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 inches..... | Rs. | 40 | 18 inches..... | Rs. | 110 |
| 10 ,, ..... | ,, | 50 | 20 ,, ..... | ,, | 125 |
| 12 ,, ..... | ,, | 65 | 25 ,, With shafts and seat... | ,, | 300 |
| 14 ,, ..... | ,, | 80 | | | |
| 16 ,, ..... | ,, | 95 | 30 ,, ,, ,, ... | ,, | 400 |

**Grass Boxes if required.**

| For | 14 and 16" | 18" | 20" | inch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. 8 | 10 | 12 | each. |

**Garden Rollers.**

DOUBLE CYLINDER.

| 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 32 | inches |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 110 | 150 | 200 | each. |

**Galvanized Iron Wire Netting**

| Mesh ½ | ¾ | 1 | 1¼ | 1½ | 1⅝ | 2 | inch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 2 | 1·4 | 1 | 0·14 | 0·10 | 0·8 | 0–8 | p. yd. 2ft. wide |
| 3 | 1·14 | 1 8 | 1·4 | 0·15 | 0·12 | 0·12 | ,, 3 ,, ,, |

Border for Croquet Ground, As. 12 per yard.
4 Inches Galvanized Netting 3 feet wide, As. 14 per yard.

**Garden Watering.**

| 1½ | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 20 | Qts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | 2–8 | 3–8 | 4 | 4–8 | 5–4 | 5–8 | 6 | 6·8 | 8·12 | 10·8 | Each. |

**Glenny Watering Pots.**

| 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | Quarts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 3·8 | 4 | 5 | Each. |

**Edging Knives, Handled.**

Rs. 3-0 each.

**Transplanting Tools.**

Rs. 3-12 each

**Scythes.**

Fitted with Sneads, Nebs, and Stone for Sharpening, Rs. 8-0
Extra Stones, As, 8, each.

**10 per cent. Discount on the above prices for Cash.**

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,
*Calcutta.*


SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

For the relief of soldiers who have been disabled and of the families of those who have died during the war in Afghanistan.

Amount already advertised Rs. 1,31,464 12 8

Additional subscriptions per Maldah Committee per Commissioner of Bhaugulpore

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baboo Bhogoban Chunder Chowdry | Rs. | 100 | 0 | 0 | |
| Ryots of Monakosha | ... | 27 | 0 | 0 | |
| Baboo Ishanchunder Mookerjee | ... | 5 | 0 | 0 | |
| Baboo Thacoor Doss | .. | 5 | 0 | 0 | |
| Baboo Kristomohun Sahar | ... | 3 | 0 | 0 | |
| Moulvi Abdul Kadir | ... | 5 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | | | 145 0 0 |
| Per Collecter of Noakhally | ... | | | | 30 0 0 |
| Per Officiating Magistrate, Shahabad | | | | | |
| Maharajah of Doomraon | ... | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | |
| Baboo Raj Rajessurpersad Soonypura | ... | 400 | 0 | 0 | |
| Baboo Rughoonath Pershad, Jugdespur | .. | 25 | 0 | 0 | |
| Officers and Pleaders of the Arrah Civil Court | ... | 184 | 8 | 0 | |
| Sasseram Sub-Division | ... | 45 | 12 | 0 | |
| Buxar Ditto | ... | 296 | 0 | 0 | |
| Bhubooah Ditto | ... | 148 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | | | 2,099 4 0 |
| Per Officiating Commissioner, Presidency Division | | | | | |
| Sudder Sub-Division | | | | | |
| Baboo Syamachurn Law | 100 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Baboo Girjaprosunno Mookerjee | 100 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Nawab Abdool Latif Khan Bahadur | 100 | 0 | 0 | | |
| R. Harvey, Esq., for the major Proprietor of the Paikpara Estate | 875 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Kumar Saratchunder Singh | 125 | 0 | 0 | | |
| D R Lyall, Esq., C S. | 25 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Baboo Syamacharan Mookerjee, for Raja Digamber Mitter's Estate | 25 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Baboo Kalikumar Roy Chowdry | 20 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Collected by Baboo Girjaprosunno Mookerjee from his friends and others | 110 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Satkira manager and his Establishment and others | 34 | 8 | 0 | | |
| Baboo Moheshchunder Ghosh | 5 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Baboo Kaioshchunder Ghosh | 5 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Baboo Debnarain Dutt | 5 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Baboo Gouriprosad Moitree | 4 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Baboo Jegutchunder Shome | 2 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Baboo Nobinchunder Ghosh | 2 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | | | | | 1,537 8 0 |
| Barripore Sub-Division | | | | | |
| Cowasjee Eduljee, Esq., Agent Port Canning Company | 100 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Baboo Haridoss Datta Mozilpore | 15 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Baboo Anandachandra Ghosh, Joynagur | 25 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Baboo Khettermohun Roy Chowdry Barripore | 10 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Baboo Sasibhusan Chakravarti | 10 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Baboo Dwarkanath Ghosh, Sub-Registrar Joynugur | 10 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Baboo Prosunocoomar Banerjee Sasan | 20 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Baboo Mohendronath Bose Rorher | 15 | 0 | 0 | | |
| E Becknel Esq | 10 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Collected in small sums | 29 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | | | | | 244 0 0 |
| Dum Dum | | | | | |
| Baboo Preonath Banerjee, Nimta | 10 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Baboo Ghanesham Banerjee, Nimta | 10 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Baboo Roghunundun Shaw Dum Dum Bazar | 20 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Baboo Modhusudun Chatterjee Bagbazar | 10 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Baboo Gocoolchunder Singh Dum Dum | 10 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Baboo Amirtalal Sen ditto | 10 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Baboo Brajendranath Ghose Belgachee | 10 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Collected in small sums | 33 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | | | | | 113 0 0 |
| Satkhira Sub-Division | | | | | |
| Sreemoti Nistarini Debi | 10 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Baboo Oomachurn Gangoly | 10 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Baboo Dwarkanath Misser | 25 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Collected in small sums | 25 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | | | | | 70 0 0 |
| Collected in D. Harbour Sub-Divn | | | | | |
| E M Reily Esq | 10 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Baboo Mobendranarain Patro | 10 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Collected in small sums | 42 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | | | | | 62 0 0 |
| Bussirhat Sub Division | | | | | |
| Baboo Khettermohun Mookerjee Munsiff | 10 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Collected in small sums | 15 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | | | | | 25 0 0 |
| Baraset Sub-Division | | | | | |
| Baboo Kalikanundo Rai, Saharupully | 10 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Collected in small sums | 21 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | | | | | 31 0 0 |
| Barrackpore | | | | | |
| Baboo Umbicachurn Mookerjee Natagore | | | | | 5 0 0 |
| | | | | | 2,087 8 0 |
| Total Rs..... | | | | | 1,35,826 8 3 |

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